

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## FRENCH STRIKE IS AFFECTED BY LACK OF UNITY IN LABOR

Railwaymen Returning to Work  
and Services Partially Maintained—Government Is Unable  
to Parley With the Strikers

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—There is  
a general feeling of disappointment  
in syndicalist circles, and it is not ex-  
pected that the strike will last much  
longer. The attitude of the govern-  
ment continues firm and, with continu-  
ous defections, it seems certain that  
the movement is doomed to failure.

More and more trains are being run  
through. In the docks the strike is  
still more complete.

What has really militated most  
against the success of the strike is the  
attitude of the press, which from the  
first day unanimously asserted that  
only a small proportion of men had  
come out. The strikers took alarm,  
and many of them returned to work.

The Confédération Générale du Tra-  
vail replies Yves Le Trocquer, Min-  
ister of Public Works, that, never has  
it refused to discuss the project of  
nationalization.

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

THURSDAY—An important arrest  
in connection with the strike is that of  
Mr. Lorrot, leader of the extreme  
section of the Socialist Party. It will be remembered that recently he obtained a majority in the  
Seine Congress for affiliation with the  
third Internationale of Moscow.

The situation generally remains the  
same. Railroad companies have formally  
dismissed a certain number of the  
most prominent agitators. Undoubt-  
edly the men are drifting back to work  
on the railroads, and the services are  
running to an extent which is surpris-  
ing, considering that, in all, 500,000  
men are idle.

In the ports, there is a slight im-  
provement and the strike of the miners  
reveals lack of solidarity.

The Confédération Générale du Tra-  
vail reproaches the ironworkers with  
declaring a strike without awaiting  
instructions, and in consequence the  
majority of the men remain at work.  
Stones have been thrown at trains,  
and in one case the rails have been  
pulled up with the result that trains  
were derailed.

Yves Le Trocquer, Minister of Public  
Works, states today that he has  
several times asked representatives  
of the confederation to meet him to  
discuss a project of reorganization.  
They have never responded. He has  
therefore drawn up a bill which will  
be placed before Parliament without  
consulting them. There cannot, he  
repeated, be conversations with the  
men's leaders until work has been  
resumed.

Cotton Settlement Conditional

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England (Friday)—  
A long conference was held on Wed-  
nesday between the employers' and  
employees' representatives in the  
spinning and cardroom branches of  
the cotton trade under the chair-  
manship of Sir David Shackleton, Per-  
manent Secretary to the Ministry of  
Labor, with the object of arriving at  
a satisfactory solution of the Labor  
dispute. The conference lasted seven  
hours and was resumed on Thursday.  
Sir David Shackleton announcing  
early in the afternoon that a conditional  
settlement had been reached, dependent  
upon a settlement in the weaving section of the industry.

In the event of no arrangement of  
the wages question being arrived at  
between the cotton spinners and the  
Manufacturers Association and the  
Northern Counties Textile Trade Fed-  
eration, the recommended terms of  
settlement are of no effect, and be-  
come null and void.

The conditional settlement gives the  
operatives, spinners and cardroom  
workers, a certain increase of 23%  
per cent on present earnings. Certain  
grades of male cardroom workers will  
receive, in addition, a further 10 per  
cent, in other words, the settlement is  
an advance of 70 per cent on the stand-  
ard piece price lists, and in the case of  
strippers and grinders, blowing-  
room men and the leading men in the  
cotton room, a further 10 per cent on  
what is given in addition.

The employers estimate that the new  
advance will give the average spinners  
from £5 to £6 10s. per week. The  
highest paid spinners will probably  
earn from £12 to £13, while women  
operatives in the cardroom will re-  
ceive from 38s. to 76s. per week.

The agreement is binding for 12  
months, when either party may then  
give a month's notice to vary its conditions.

Government Urged to Keep Order

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—General  
councils are now being held in each  
department of France. They are pass-  
ing a resolution demanding that the  
government should maintain order. In  
the North they are preoccupied with the reconstruction of the devas-  
tated regions and decided unanimously  
to support all efforts in that direction.

They declare that they cannot give  
their confidence to any government  
which does not undertake to take all

possible measures to recompense  
those who have suffered, and to pro-  
vide the necessary money and labor  
and machinery for the restoration of  
the regions.

Triple Alliance Meeting

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A  
meeting was held at Unity House, the  
railwaymen's headquarters, on Thurs-  
day by executives of the "Triple Al-  
liance," consisting of the Miners'  
Federation, the National Union of  
Railwaymen and the National Trans-  
port Workers Federation. The meeting  
was called by the National Union of  
Railwaymen in order to put into effect  
proposals for broadening the basis of  
representation of the alliance so as to  
embrace other unions.

Effective joint action of the three  
bodies, at present constituting the  
alliance, has not in the past been  
found so easy of accomplishment as  
was anticipated at the inception of  
the alliance and a large section of  
opinion in trade union and labor cir-  
cles opposes the proposal to enlarge  
the scope of the alliance, as it would  
in effect be building up a body coun-  
ter to the Trade Union Congress.

It is understood that the miners pre-  
ferred to leave the question of the  
nationalization of the mines in the  
hands of the trade union movement  
rather than have it backed solely by  
the Triple Alliance.

The result of the meeting was to de-  
feat the proposal for taking in other  
bodies, it being resolved that no oc-  
casion has as yet arisen for such an  
extension, as its alliance felt its pur-  
pose could most effectively be accom-  
plished on the present basis. The  
meeting decided the major part of the  
time to considering the high cost of  
living, the executive being determined  
to make vigorous efforts to break "the  
vicious circle" of the cost of living,  
rising with each rise of wages.

The meeting decided to call on the  
Parliamentary Committee of the Trade  
Union Congress, Labor Party and the  
Cooperative Movement to join it in  
making an exhaustive inquiry into the  
reasons for the high cost of living,  
in order that a report on the subject  
might be submitted to the government.

Holland's Relations With Soviets

THE HAGUE, Holland (Thursday)

Holland will not resume trade with  
Soviet Russia until the League of Na-  
tions Acts in regard to resumption of  
relations with the Bolsheviks, the For-  
eign Minister announced in Parlia-  
ment today, in response to questions

relative to the situation.

Bolshevik Reverse Reported

TOKYO, Japan (May 4)—(By The  
Associated Press)—Japanese troops

stopped an advance by the Bolsheviks

near Chita, Transbaikalia, late in

April, and ultimately compelled the

Bolsheviks to fall back over the neigh-  
boring mountain range, says a War

Office communiqué issued today. The  
communiqué reads:

"The fifth division repulsed a gen-  
eral advance by the Bolsheviks near

Chita. The fighting continued during

April 25 and 26, the Russians leaving

130 killed. The Japanese had 93 killed.

On April 27 we drove the enemy west

of the Yablonoi range."

Russo-Japanese Agreement

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Reading  
from what was described as being  
until last night a confidential official  
document prepared for the use of the  
Chinese peace delegation at Paris, Ma

Soo, Special Commissioner of the Peo-  
ples Party of China in America and  
former secretary to the President of  
the Provisional Government of China,

at a dinner here commemorating the  
fifth anniversary of the presentation  
of Japan's 21 demands, revealed the

fact that Japan at Paris only reluctantly

agreed that, in the event of

China's refusal to recognize the Shantung

agreement, Japan might submit

the case to mediation by the Council

of the League of Nations, but would

insist on basing her case before the

Council on the original 21 demands.

President Wilson hoped, in case

China failed "to carry out her share

of the bargain," or if she refused "to

cooperate in the formation of police

force or admit the employment of

Japanese inspectors," that Japan

would voluntarily apply for mediation

by the Council. Japan pointed out

that "if China followed her applica-

tion loyally" the occasion for such

submission would not arise, but if the

case were submitted to the League,

Japan would nevertheless reserve her

right in the last analysis to base her-  
self on the agreements of 1917 and

1918.

President Wilson insisted that

nothing he said should be construed

as a recognition of those notes be-

tween Japan and China, "because they

were based on original demands

against which the Government of the

Government of the United States

had earnestly protested."

The document, prepared from the

record of the council of the allied and

associated powers by a secretary of

one of the delegations other than

those of Japan and China, declared that

Japan would return Shantung to

China "as soon as possible," reser-

ving her concession at Tsingtao but not

excluding other countries. She would

retain the so-called German rights in

the railroads already built and the

mines associated with them. The

document specified that these roads

were built on "land in full Chinese

sovereignty and subject to Chinese

law." In addition Japan would re-

serve the concession granted to Ger-

many for building two railroads with

Japanese capital.

Paul S. Reinsch, advisor to the Re-

public of China, said to a representa-

tive of The Christian Science Monitor

that this document, while revealing

nothing new about Japan's intention

to return only the shell of Shantung,

made it quite clear that Japan's prin-

cipal reservation was the so-called

right to base her case on the 21 de-

mands.

The dinner was given by the Chin-

ese Welfare Committee of New York

and the presentation of the 21 demands

five years ago yesterday was described

as "China's national humiliation."

## PLANS TO CAPTURE LEMBERG REPORTED

### Polish General Staff Reports Fifty Bolshevik Divisions With Quantities of Matériel Were Concentrated Near the City

Special cable to The Christian Science  
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message was held at Unity House, the  
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was called by the National Union of  
Railwaymen in order to put into effect  
proposals for broadening the basis of  
representation of the alliance so as to  
embrace other unions.

The term militarization," he con-  
tinued, "as applied to this control,

means the spontaneous organization

of the working class against hunger

and cold—the first essential step to-  
wards the realization of Communism."

meet the economic needs of the coun-  
try. The organization of man power  
is the more important because the  
growing economic crisis in Europe  
will not permit of extensive importation  
of the means of production. Resignation and  
distribution of man power must be accom-  
plished by governmental control.

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## LOUIS F. POST MAKES REPLY TO CHARGES

### Assistant Secretary of Labor Crit- icizes Newspaper Men and Immigration Officials in His Defense Before Committee

Items amounted in 1917 to approximately three-fifths of the total price and over five times the total labor costs. The astounding thing about the shoe industry is this proportion of the price which goes into various profit margins, especially when contrasted with Labor's share of the price. In 1914 all the labor from the hide to the finished shoe absorbed less than one-sixth of the price paid by the consumer, while in 1917 the share of Labor had fallen to one-ninth. The question as to who is responsible for the increased cost of a pair of shoes quickly can be answered when it is realized that the \$3.50 increase in the price of a pair of standard shoes, Labor receives 15 cents, while the margins of various manufacturers and merchants absorbed \$2.75.

"Enormous profits made at the expense of the consumer were too large to be divided all at once, especially when a large proportion of high incomes went to help the country carry the enormous expense of the war. So only a part of the profits was disbursed. The remainder swelled reserves to huge proportions. Thus the consumer discovers that he has been taxed not only to pay high dividends during the war period, but also in order that these same high dividends may be continued over the recession of industry which is bound to follow."

"Some of these reserves are finding their way into stock dividends, thus creating more paper value upon which the country will in the future be expected to pay a fair rate of profit."

## FRENCH FINANCIAL PROSPECTS DISCUSSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—François Marsal, Minister of Finance, was the guest of the Anglo-American Press Association at lunch yesterday and spoke of the financial situation of France. It would, he said, need tremendous efforts to raise France from ruins.

That effort had begun, and he wished the world to realize the arduousness of the task and the sacrifices involved.

In consequence of the mobilization of 89 per cent of the men between 18 and 50 years, and of the invasion of territory, the receipts of the state fell in 1915 to less than 4,000,000,000 francs. Today the Chamber of Deputies has approved of taxes which will bring in 18,000,000,000 francs a year. During the war, the Allies doubted the courage of France, and now they should have full confidence in French determination and industry. France, without asking aid from anybody, would support the expenses of war and peace, but, besides these expenses, there were exceptional charges for reconstruction of liberated regions. These expenses should fall upon Germany.

He maintained that except for these extraordinary obligations, France can easily, with her resources and riches, balance the accounts. Restoration, however, was an international concern. When France could enjoy her own sugar, coal, and wheat, the franc, now so low in comparison with the pound and the dollar, would regain its value.

## DANISH EXPLANATION OF SCHLESWIG VOTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—The "National Tidende" learns that the international commission, in an appeal to the Supreme Council, points out the fact that the Danish population of the second zone of Schleswig has been under German tyranny for 60 years and this naturally influenced the result of the plebiscite. The commission calls attention to the fact that the Flensburg by-elections of 1860 and 1881 show a Danish majority.

The new Danish Government intends to send a delegation to Paris to explain the wishes of Denmark regarding the proposals with reference to the "dansation" of the second zone.

It is stated that Mr. Amersen, manager of the East Asiatic Company, will be asked to go to London on behalf of the government to work for the cause of the "dansation" of Schleswig.

## OHIO WOMEN SHUT OUT OF PRIMARIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Ohio women will be prevented from voting for delegates to the national party conventions at the primary election on April 27 as the result of referendum petitions circulated by the anti-suffrage organization having its headquarters in this city. The petitions contain more than the 57,000 signatures necessary to authorize a state-wide referendum. The filing of these petitions automatically suspends the Reynolds bill, enacted by the recent Legislature, which empowered women to vote in the forthcoming presidential primary, and no further action can be taken until the referendum is held at the regular election in November.

## ALLEGED LETTER IN MILK CASE READ

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A copy of an alleged letter which, it is charged, was sent by E. L. Bradford, treasurer and general manager of the Turner Center System, to J. B. Vickery, a dairyman of Unity, Maine, urging him to curtail the production of milk in order to keep up the price, was read as evidence in a public hearing conducted by J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General, by the order of the State Senate.

## LABOR PARTISANS DENY SURRENDER

Chicago Federation Officials Repudiate Reported Alliance With Nonpartisan Movement in Coming Election Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Instead of dropping the Labor Party plan in favor of the nonpartisan plan of the American Federation of Labor, as recently reported, the Chicago Federation of Labor is going ahead with its promotion of the Labor Party, and will back it financially to the extent of \$50,000, declared E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago federation, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

"Contrary to the report," stated Mr. Nockels, "Matthew Woll and George W. Perkins, as representatives of the nonpartisan political campaign committee of the American Federation of Labor, have not met with representatives of the Chicago Federation of Labor in any conference dropping the Labor Party and cooperating with the nonpartisan committee. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor and chief promoter of the Labor Party, was in Washington recently to see Mr. Gompers on matters relating to the steel strike, but he has not entered into any negotiations in connection with the Labor Party.

"When these conferences do take place, they will be in our office here in Chicago, and the question will be whether the nonpartisan campaign committee will support Labor Party candidates in the local field, and not whether we will drop the Labor Party.

## ABATEMENT PLEAS FOR COAL MEN FILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Pleas in abatement of the government indictment charging officials of the United Mine Workers of America and bituminous coal operators with conspiracy to violate the Lever Act were filed in federal court by Charles E. Hughes. Special counsel for the miners argued in support of the abatement pleas for the miners, which set out that Judge A. B. Anderson's instructions to the federal grand jury which made the coal probe were prejudicial to the interests of the defendants.

**Restraint of Officials Asked**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Suits asking that United States officials be restrained from prosecuting the fifteen Chicago coal operators for violation of the Lever Act have been filed in the Federal Courts here. A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, and five others are named as defendants. It is asked that the Lever Act be declared unconstitutional.

**DRY REFERENDUM CASE SUBMITTED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Legal action involving ratification of the federal prohibition amendment by the Missouri Legislature was submitted to the Missouri State Supreme Court Friday. The issue is whether the legislative act is subject to a review by a referendum of the voters in November.

The Anti-Saloon League attorneys contend it is not subject to review, and have not in any way attacked the legality or sufficiency of the referendum petitions. The Attorney-General holds that the ratification was to all intents and purposes legislation, and is therefore subject to review.

## AMERICAN COAL ON WAY TO FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Manufacturers of Lille complain that they have been paying 500 francs a ton for English coal, which is not at all suitable for industrial purposes. The Chamber of Commerce has, therefore, made arrangements with American mining companies and about 4000 tons is on the way to Dunkerque. The price is understood to be 350 francs a ton.

**ARMY FLIER'S FEAT**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

CALEXICO, California—from Rockwell Field, San Diego, to this city in 42 minutes, is the record made by Lieutenant Henry Williams with a passenger-observer. The lieutenant had been engaged in border patrol before the two points. A speed of over 150 miles per hour was to be attained.

Camp John H. Beaumont is being moved from this city to El Centro, the purpose being to get the camp at least 10 miles from the border, to prevent pilots from flying over Mexican territory.

**CANDIDATES CONFLICT**  
MANAGUA, Nicaragua—Diego Manuel Chamorro, former Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, was on Monday nominated the presidential candidate of the Conservative Party. Notwithstanding this action, Martin Benard insists he is the party's candidate and apparently has official support.

## DYES BILL RAISES PARTISAN ISSUE

Debate on Measure in the Senate Brings Out Intimations of Political Dictation Involving the Wood Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The dye-stuff bill, the first after-the-war measure of industrial preparedness sponsored by the Republican leaders, got badly tangled up yesterday between national politics and the efforts of its opponents to strangle it through an organized filibuster. Members of the Senate Finance Committee support the measure as a protection for the American dye-stuff industry, and hold that in the interest of preparedness and to prevent dependence on Germany in the future the bill should be adopted.

A fierce controversy, however, has broken out, the opponents of the bill on both sides of the Senate declaring that the results of the high protection afforded to American interests under the proposed legislation would practically put the manufacturers of textiles at the mercy of the DuPont Company which it was argued was placed in a position to monopolize the entire market and make arbitrary demands for inferior products.

The fight in the Senate took on a political tinge when William S. Kenyon caused to be inserted in the Record a letter written to George H. Moses, Republican senator from New Hampshire by a representative of the I. Dupont De Nemours & Company of Wilmington, Delaware, which seemed to carry an implication that Senator Moses did not withdraw his opposition to certain features of the bill the Duponts might find it difficult to support. Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, Senator Moses is the southern manager of the Wood campaign. Senator Kenyon said he wished to inform the Senate "what interests are behind the bill."

It was developed that Senator Moses had asked the heads of the DuPont company what responsibility the writer of the letter, namely Charles K. Weston, the publicity agent of the company, had, and that responsibility was not disclaimed. Mr. Weston, however, said, in an interview that the view expressed was personal.

The Moses amendment to which objection is made is deemed of vital interest to the New England textile manufacturers. It provides that the importation of dyestuffs be licensed whenever the wholesale price of the American product was unreasonably high or when American concerns could not get suitable substitutes for the German dyes.

When Joseph D. Frelinghuysen (R.), Senator from New Jersey, attempted to get a vote on the bill, William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, objected on the ground that Senator Moses, who was absent from the Senate, should be given an opportunity to be heard. Mr. Frelinghuysen insisted Mr. Moses should be in the Senate, whereupon Mr. King hinted that those behind the bill might conceivably be impelled by motives not dictated by public interest.

A wrangle over "reflecting on the integrity of Senators" ensued, the usual point of order was raised, and Senator King finally was forced to have his remarks stricken from the Record and the honor of the United States Senate again with the old-time luster.

**MR. MILLERAND ON EUROPEAN FINANCE**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—A meeting of parliamentary delegates in Paris heard this afternoon a discourse of Alexandre Millerand, at the Sorbonne, in which he drew a dreadful picture of the devastation of Europe at the end of the war.

"It is necessary," he said, "to re-provision the continent and to produce intensely. France, deprived of the work of 10 of her departments, has resolutely accepted a policy of industry and restrictions. The Chamber of Deputies has courageously voted 8,500,000,000 francs of new taxes.

"Such a charge is not exceeded anywhere in the world, except in England. French exports have more than doubled in the year. If present progress continues, as may be expected, France will quickly surmount her present difficulties.

"But solidarity of the Allies is essential, and the League of Nations must be made a reality. The conference has unanimously passed resolutions in favor of international legislation on shipping and an international committee to study questions of exchange, capital, credits, supplies, conditions of labor, and to establish an accord relative to the debts of the Allies and the Central Powers.

There were further resolutions, inviting various countries to diminish their expenses and consolidate public finances, to reduce fiduciary circulation and develop economic resources. The conference voted for strict

**SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER**  
served from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., \$1.25  
**REGULAR DINNER**  
served every day from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.  
A la Carte at All Hours  
1088 BOYLSTON STREET  
New Mass Ave.  
Boston, Mass.

maintenance of the reparation clauses of the Versailles treaty and suggested that advances should be made by all countries in a position to do so, upon bonds emitted by Germany.

thank you." This is the sign which greets possible customers when they stop at the roadside to inspect freshly dug and temptingly-displayed vegetables in a neat booth. The vegetables are tied up in bunches with a uniform price of 5 cents. The proprietors report that this plan has solved the problem of a market and that sales have aggregated \$20 per day. Instances have been rare where persons have failed to leave the money.

## ELIMINATION OF THE MIDDLEMAN

Rapid Progress of Cooperative Movement in United States—Stores, Factories and Banks Carried on Successfully

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—"The cooperative movement in America is progressing rapidly," said Frederic C. Howe, who is at the head of the office in the Plumb Plan League, "310 stores having been established in the United States, mostly in Pennsylvania, Illinois, New York State, North Dakota, California, and Washington. There are eight wholesale cooperative stores, the retailers subscribing to the wholesale stock and in return receiving supplies.

"The associations of Nebraska farmers last year did \$55,000,000 worth of business. They deal in wheat and farm products collectively and distribute farm supplies. Cooperative packing houses have been developed in North Dakota, with capital stock ranging from \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

**WIDE FIELD OCCUPIED**  
The State of Washington is a hotbed of cooperation. In Seattle there is a cooperative newspaper, the Seattle Union Record. There are also a cooperative bank, cooperative storehouse, cooperative laundry, and cooperative milk supply with condensing plant. The State also has 20 cooperatively owned shingle mills.

"The farmers of the northwest have organized to market their wheat cooperatively. A great part of the wheat of Washington, Idaho, and Oregon will be handled that way this year. The California fruit growers have been acting in cooperation very successfully for some time and the Gleaners of Michigan have established canning factories and are going to can and market their products with headquarters in Detroit. The farmers of Kansas plan to dispose of their potatoes cooperatively.

"The Maintenance of Way division of the Railroad Brotherhood, with 35,000 members, has invested \$1,250,000 in five factories, in which are manufactured sweaters, hosiery, gloves, underwear, and shirts. They have cut the prices of these articles, which are supplied to their members, and have at the same time raised wages and shortened hours. It is proposed within the year to establish a large cooperative bank.

**SUCCESS OF CREDIT UNIONS**  
The Plumb Plan League is promoting cooperation as one side of industrial democracy. The main object is the cooperative control of industry and the right of the worker to share in the management. The second thing is that Labor should be its own capitalist, buying at wholesale and producing for its own uses. Labor, the organ of the Plumb Plan League, is advocating cooperation and its office is advising workers how to start stores, where to buy and the dangers to be avoided. The railroad employees are very active and have big plans."

Mr. Howe is especially interested in banking and credit and in promoting producers' banks, not only the ordinary commercial banks dedicated to cooperation, but small banks known as credit unions, of which there are 65,000 in Europe and 200 in Canada. The Canadian banks have never lost a cent," he said. "The credit unions of Massachusetts have resources of \$3,000,000, and they have never lost a cent. Those in New York have a similar record. These banks are organized by workers within a union for collecting by weekly or monthly payments deposits from members which are loaned out again for production purposes or to meet emergencies. These cut out the loan sharks and usurers. They are equally valuable to farmers."

**DETROIT, MICHIGAN**  
DETROIT, Michigan—Profits of more than \$1000 per acre are not unusual in the raising of head lettuce in Minnesota. The black mud lands within two or three miles of this city have come to be known as the best for lettuce growing anywhere in the United States, and the business has reached large proportions.

**MICHIGAN AUTO LIST GROWS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—Automobiles owned in Michigan increased by more than 63,000 in 1919, figures at the Secretary of State's office show. During 1919 registration totaled 325,814, of which 238,708 were passenger cars.

In 1918 the total was 262,125; 1917, 226,125, and 1916, 160,052. Motor cycles increased 1100 in 1919 over 1918, but showed a substantial decrease from 1916.

**SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM PRIZES**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri—One hundred dollars in prizes will be given the publishers of the three best Missouri weekly newspapers, composed on the Linotype and entered in a contest to be decided during the Eleventh Annual Journalism week of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri, to be held May 3 to 7. Jay H. Neff Hall, the new \$75,000 home of the School of Journalism, will be dedicated on May 7.

**WATERSIDE BOOTH UNATTENDED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

RAMONA, California—"Help yourself—please leave money in the glass

It is not only the design and cut of the dress and the color scheme in which it is made that have given the French woman her reputation for style.

It is the manner in which she wears her gowns, and the careful consideration she gives to her corset—the foundation for perfect dress.

We take pleasure in recommending to you the new styles of

**Warner's**  
Rust-Proof  
Corsets—

They have been carefully selected after many fittings and the new models shape according to the dictates of fashion.

We have styles adapted to every type of figure, that fit with comfort and give real service in every respect.

Very moderately priced  
for very high grade corsets

**Glen Shirts & Collars.**  
121 Tremont St., Boston

CUNARD ANCHOR	
Passenger and Freight Services From New York	



"I will say a few words at random, And do you listen at random?"

One Learns

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Without doubt it is a fact that we should improve our time, and profit by every hint that the future may give us. Surely we know eminent men of affairs who have read all Shakespeare in the quarter hours that other and weaker men would have devoted to the golf column or the life-story of Messrs. Mutt and Jeff. Every man of the world is familiar with that head of a government who taught himself Phoenician folksongs by not shaving for a couple of months, and the prima donna who mastered 'Herbert Spencer's system between the acts. Yes, it is the little things that count, "the parings of our time," as Fénelon called them. We must pluck from every hedge and sleep only after the sun has gone down, find books in the running brooks and practical advice in stones.

With this ever before my eyes, I find in every hour the wherewithal for improvement and profit and sometimes in places where I have least expected it. You must know then, that once upon a time and not so very long ago, either, it was my good fortune to find myself in a tight little town on our New England coast. Spring had been singing all day over the wet, awaked fields, in the trees that showed the first faint blur of promised green, and there was no question that the birds were practicing some very smart trills. Night fell and the birds went to bed, the trees merged in the darkness and the captain foretold a wet tomorrow. Fully determined to go to bed early and to rise early, I yet had before me a few hours. These I did not care to spend in reading—12 hours a day reading and writing is an elegant sufficiency—so what to do? Ha! This is the twentieth century, the day of progress, art and convenience! said I to myself. So I decided to go to the local cinematograph, and quivering with excitement went into the town hall that was used for such purposes. It was an excellent show; in one five-reel picture there was one that played the part of a "chevalier d'industrie" excellently well. Before the pictures were thrown on the screen, the music played the national air and when it did, the audience stood to attention with commendable heartiness. Up to that moment I had looked about and observed and one thing that I saw has prompted this paper.

On the walls either side of the hall were neatly printed placards in very legible characters to this effect: "Gentlemen are requested not to use tobacco in this hall, to stand upon the settees or to sit upon the backs of them." Here, said I to myself, is one of those hints that whisper a golden opportunity for self-improvement, even though it fill one with embarrassment. The request to gentlemen not to stand upon the backs of them was so quiet and so illuminating that any one of the least sensibility must have been touched. It must be admitted that the notice lacked clearness, for it was not made quite definite whether this inhibition as to standing and sitting applied only to the actual time of the performance and not to intermission.

I confess that hitherto it has been my practice whenever any feature in the show appealed to me, to stand upon my stall and during the comic picture to sit upon the back, this latter having special advantages, as one could rock to and fro and really laugh. Then, too, if you wanted to find out the latest news from Newark or Timbuctoo, you had only to stand on the seat and ask whether any lady or gentleman had an evening paper. It saved a great deal of trouble and the audience liked it very much, especially if you caught the paper handily when tossed you. Gallery shots were the hardest, as they ranged at 45 per cent up. It was a friendly, easy practice that would be hard to renounce, but I saw that here, to use a little quoted phrase, was "the handwriting on the wall," here was a plain intimation that without the least expense for teachers or books I gain a step in the path of etiquette.

#### TRAVEL IN ANTUNG

The "good roads movement" is still a long way off from the Chinese district of Antung, where United States Vice-Consul C. J. Spiker has been recently summing up the conditions of highway transportation. In winter, to be sure, it is not so bad; the streams and rivers freeze over, and nature provides Antung districts with "broad and level highways which stretch away for hundreds of miles into the hills." Then, too, the roads are frozen and at their best, and over them come the products of the district; beans, wild silk, cocoons, cereals, and timber—to accumulate at points along the important waterways and to continue their journey by boat or raft when spring opens the rivers. But the roads themselves are no more than trails, and spring thaws transform them in places to quagmires, where carts are bogged and travel becomes more and more difficult until at last it becomes impossible; and local officials impose a tax on the inhabitants in the immediate vicinity to make the road again passable.

You had best not begin with too many leaves at time. Not only had

## A HARD BOOK TO EDIT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Pity the poor student of geography who has to learn the map of the world during the next few years. He will need all the colors of the rainbow, and some besides, to illustrate on his outline map the changes that have come over Europe alone, not to mention the hodgepodge in Asia and Africa. The German scholars, who are fond of tackling difficult tasks in statistics, have just finished their annual effort to describe the state of the world. The Almanach of Gotha of 1919 was already a remarkable document. Accustomed to recording the family histories of the monarchs and nobility of Europe in the dull and orderly fashion of peace-time, the Almanach of last year had to deal with a chaos. The world war had left aristocratic genealogy in the condition of a Kansas haystack after a cyclone has passed. The Almanach of 1920 is just as confusing.

It was in 1773 that Justus Perthes of Gotha began the famous Almanach of Gotha, in imitation of a then famous Universal Genealogical Almanach published in Venice by Giuseppe Chiusole. In those days the world was much more aristocratic than democratic, and it was possible to give a picture of political conditions by describing the noble and reigning families arranged in alphabetical order. The French Revolution, which took the heads off so many kings, dukes and princes, caused a first break in the routine of the Gotha Almanach. But once a noble always a noble. The Almanach kept on cataloguing the remaining aristocrats, as though they still held their jobs, but putting in front of their titles the French word "cl-devant," or as we would say "ex-."

#### Plucked Princes

Last year the 60 odd potentates and the numberless titled nobles who, as a result of the German, Austrian and Russian revolutions, gave up their positions as rulers, ambassadors, cabinet and army officers, filled the Almanach with "ex-s". In this respect the Almanach is the same this year. Willy of Wied, for example, still appears as sovereign of Albania, and the names of the deposed princes of Germany are given in alphabetical order with their titles; but the little weasel word "ex" comes in to take away the meaning. The German revolution has, however, left one noteworthy trace on this, the one hundred and fifty-sixth edition of the Almanach. There are no illustrations, because a law of the German Republic prohibits the publication of pictures of the former sovereigns. As regards Germany, the Almanach shows everything in normal condition, and there is no hint of the gigantic travail that nation went through in its revolutionary transformation. The complex German bureaucracy is catalogued in just as imposing a fashion as under the Hohenzollern dynasty. Only the names of the office holders are new. The army, which used to figure large in the Almanach, has shrunk to the size of a shriveled turnip, with four army corps, in eight divisions, and 24 brigades, and the navy is credited now with only 13,000 men.

#### Loss of Colonies Unrecognized

The Gotha Almanach credits 30,000 square kilometers to the allied army of occupation, and it recognizes the cession of Alsace-Lorraine to France. But it is loath to give up the German colonies. These still figure in the statistics of Germany, but with the noncommittal adjective of "former" in front of them; and they are represented as in a state of "occupation." One trace of the "red" revolution in Germany creeps in. The State of Gotha, where the Almanach is cited as a "Communist republic," administered by "comrades" Schauder, Grabow and Tenner as "people's commissars."

#### The Débris of Great Nations

Among the nations that have disappeared entirely, the Almanach mentions Albania and Montenegro, the former of which has simply evaporated, while the latter is represented as a "province in a state of military occupation" in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Among the missing, too, is the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Austria has become a mendicant state of \$1,000 square kilometers, 7,000,000 inhabitants and an army of 30,000 men in six brigades. The only impressive figure connected with Austria is the debt. The budget for 1919-20 alone shows a deficit of 4,000,000,000 kronen. When they come to Hungary, the editors of the Almanach throw up the sponge. Owing to the confusion left in that nation by the Peace Treaty, "it is not possible to estimate its area nor its population."

The most pitiable picture of all is that of Turkey, which looks like a half-plucked fowl not yet ready for singeing. The "faithful ally" of the Kaiser has lost Constantinople, which, says the Almanach, "will be subject to the League of Nations." Armenia becomes a republic, and parts of Asia Minor are ceded to Greece and Italy. Mesopotamia goes to England, Syria to France, Palestine to a Jewish republic under English protection. Arabia is described as the "Kingdom of the Hedjaz." The State of Irak has come into being since the Almanach went to press.

Leo D. Bronstein

The Allies refuse to recognize Russia, not so the Almanach of Gotha. The Bolshevik dictators are credited with their proper titles and given their real names. "Comrade" Trotsky, as a people's commissar, is mentioned as "Mr. Leo D. Bronstein." We are told that the flag of Russia is "entirely red," with the letters R. S. F. S. R. inscribed in the upper left-

hand corner. They stand for "Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic." Nevertheless the Almanach represents the old empire of Russia as split into 17 parts. They are: Finland, Poland, Ukraine, Estonia, Lithuania, North Russia, Murmania, Don Republic, White Ruthenia, Kuban Republic, Terek Republic, Azerbaijan Republic, Georgia Republic, Turkistan, Siberia, and Soviet Russia. Our only eight of these states is the Almanach able to furnish statistical information.

#### Recognizes League of Nations

The list of new states leads off with a surprise. Iceland, near the North Pole, has become independent of Denmark, with which it has only a King in common. Next comes Danzig, registered as a free city under a high commissioner appointed by the League of Nations. The League of Nations itself is an important newcomer among the sovereign entities recognized by the Almanach of Gotha, which often differs with views generally accepted at the present moment. For instance, Italy is credited with all the acquisitions which President Wilson denies her, and Rumania is given Bessarabia, parts of Hungary, and eastern Bukowina. Finland is recognized as a completely independent state with a flag having a blue cross on a white background. Tzeczo-Slovakia figures in the Almanach, with the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croatians and Slovanes, as a new and complete state. The largest of the new nations is Poland, with a population of over 20,000,000, and a complete bureaucracy, including a Ministry of Fine Arts.

#### Colossal Debts of Nations

The war debt of Germany is estimated in the Almanach, at 94,000,000,000 marks. This figure, while enormous, is as nothing when compared with that of the victorious nations. France is credited with a debt of 208,000,000,000 francs, Italy with 57,000,000,000 lire and England with £55,000,000,000. Excluding the cost of the war to the United States, there is plenty of room for German complacency on the financial outcome of the conflict.

The Almanach of Gotha, in compiling statistics, is interested mostly in territory, population, administrative offices, and military establishments. In its work this year, it finds general confusion throughout the world in all these respects; for the states at war have not been able to delineate their frontiers nor to estimate their populations, nor to guess at the totals of their actual debts. They are uncertain as to the size of their armies, and as to their administrative systems. The man in the street feels a certain vagueness when he tries to picture to himself the present state of the world nearly two years after the conclusion of hostilities. The Almanach of Gotha shows that he is right. For everywhere, the world is still in greater or lesser confusion.

#### AN OLD RUSSIAN STORY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A former officer of the Tsar who died richly upon the past of Russia for commentary upon the present of America has recently been regaling his friends in New York with the following anecdote:

"In the spring of 1897 I was attached to the command of the famous General Dragomirov, military Governor-General of the Kiev district. Fear of the masses was already then a bitter poison in the heart of the Russian bureaucracy, although the thought and very word of revolution was still totally unknown to 99 per cent of the people.

"The slightest stirring of liberalism, however, was enough to terrify a stupid and corrupt officialdom. In March of that year there had been unauthorized meetings among the university students in St. Petersburg, and one of these which took place before the Kazan Cathedral was brutally dispersed by the Cossacks. The actual revolution, however, did not proceed rapidly enough for the vast organization of police agents whose livelihood and hope of reward and distinction lay in the business of spying and suppression.

"Acceleration became the function of the agent provocateur. To justify their own existence, the police encouraged the revolution. And when the revolution failed to materialize they invented it. They played upon the fears of the reactionary officials by exaggerating the strength of the radical movement and by magnifying every student group into a violent conspiracy organization.

"In the spring of which I speak, accordingly, the rumor was carefully spread that a 'nation-wide' revolutionary uprising was to take place on May 1. Kiev, an important military center, was indicated as one of the principal points of attack. Early in April General Dragomirov was warned of the impending 'revolution' and ordered by the War Office to hold the Kiev garrison in readiness to meet the attack in full strength. The secret instructions pointed to the University of Kiev as the headquarters of the revolt.

"General Dragomirov, an intelligent man, knew well enough that the fears of the bureaucrats were utterly unfounded. Nevertheless, he did not let slip this excellent opportunity to exercise his officers and men in military movements. The staff was ordered to draw up complete military plans for the defense of the garrison against attack by the university. The reserves were called to the colors and the full military strength of the district, about 300,000 men, was mobilized. Every detail of the mobilization was carried out in all seriousness. Nothing was overlooked—reserves, communications, transport, commissariat, hospitals, munitions, everything was in perfect order to meet the most terrific attack.

The expense was enormous. In his eagerness to give his officers and men the full benefit of this experience, General Dragomirov did not spare the public treasury. Military dispositions were issued for all units. Outposts, first line and reserves were assigned to their positions. Three days before the 'revolution,' the troops were occupying their positions, supported by heavy artillery trained upon the university. With the last man and gun in place, General Dragomirov and his staff assembled convivially and awaited the attack.

"May Day passed calmly. Not the slightest untoward incident marred the general's perfect preparations. He kept his forces in position for several days, and then, tiring of the game, sent a telegram to the Tsar: 'My army is ready for the attack, but I do not see the enemy. What shall I do?' To which the Tsar replied, graciously: 'Thank you. Dismiss your troops. We rejoice that you have beaten off the revolution.'

## A ROYAL WHEELED HORSE

It must not be imagined that the colonial empire which France has built up in various parts of the world is entirely the result of military operations or that each of the territories which she now holds was conquered at the point of the bayonet. In many cases the French, by means of peaceful penetration, won over the industrious populations to which they had brought help in checking the inroads of nomadic tribes and brigands who came with unfailing regularity to reap the benefit of what others had sown. It was in this way that treaties were evolved, giving France the protectorate of several small African states...

Just when the treaty placing the kingdom of Dassa under the protection of France was being concluded, the King stipulated that he must have a horse, for His Majesty wished not only to look down upon his subjects from the back of a gallant charger, but considered himself bound to comply with the custom by which every negro king must be a horseman and could only appear at solemn ceremonies astride a white horse whose manes had been dyed in henna...

A shrewd German merchant, in search of new business, arrived in Dassa. After listening to His Majesty's wallings, the merchant made the King an offer which struck him dumb with astonishment. He declared he could supply a horse which would neither eat nor drink... This, indeed, was the most suitable sort of steed for the use of a monarch who always "went broke" half way through the month; so the King of Dassa hastened to accept the proposal. I will not refer to the price agreed upon, except to say that the recently coined word of "profiteering" could have had no better application.

Rumors soon spread throughout the region concerning the extraordinary horse which the ruler was about to receive, and every one was obsessed with the feverish impatience that heralds all great events. Conjectures of all kinds were rife when finally it was learned that the merchant had arrived at the nearest station with an enormous sum. Doubtless this must be the much talked of horse. Accordingly, an enormous crowd, with the King at its head, hurried to the spot.

After infinite precautions, which the natives believed necessary in handling this precious object, some robust fellows succeeded in raising the case to their shoulders and carried it off triumphantly to the royal stable which had so long been deserted.

At this moment of breathless tension, however, the merchant brought up the subject of payment and insisted upon a deposit before the case could be opened. Unfortunately the time of the month was not propitious and the King's stipend had already dwindled to the vanishing point. The seller then suggested the idea of having each one of the natives there assemble pay a small sum for the privilege of seeing the animal. This suggestion struck the King as being a clever one, and he immediately had the crowd turned out of the stables, and announced that he would charge for admittance. The impatient spectators hurried off to obtain the required fee of a few cents, while the work of opening the case was carefully begun.

The noise of hammers filled the air; the cautious removal of each plank revealed a little more of this motionless animal carefully swathed in wrappings, while the motley crowd without, seething and noisy, focused a thousand eyes upon the door behind which the mystery was being cleared up. In the minds of these simple people their King's horse was gradually assuming a mythical and tremendous importance. They saw it as

a sort of phantom growing from moment to moment, an exaggerated obsession, something undefinable which they were striving to visualize; it was already something sacred for them—almost a god.

When the workmen had finished unpacking, they had before their eyes a superb stuffed white horse of natural size, just like those which saddlers place in their windows for displaying harness. The lower jaw was movable so that a bit could be inserted. The eyes were lifelike and the end of the tail had been dyed in henna, according to the national specification. Moreover, the animal was mounted on a platform with rollers and a sort of shaft by which it could be drawn. An English saddle, stirrups and bridle completed the accoutrements. Although the King would have doubtless preferred a horse which furnished its own motive power, he was careful to conceal his feelings, and declared himself delighted with his new mount. From that day forward curious crowds flocked continually to see the equine phenomenon. People came on foot from all parts of the kingdom to admire the King of Dassa's charger as it stood on its platform just like a real horse, and the gawks added a new chapter to their book of adulation by vaunting their sovereign to the skies as the distinguished possessor of so remarkable a treasure. The harvest of sous gathered in at the entrance of the stable sufficed to cover the payment required by the merchant, who expressed himself as being satisfied, at least for the time being.

The first fete after the arrival of the horse gave the King an opportunity to "inaugurate" his new mount officially. The "animal" was duly harnessed, and the sovereign, decked in his most gorgeous trappings, was assisted to the saddle. Members of the court took hold of the shaft, and the stuffed horse was set in motion as the crowd followed, cheering vociferously. At first the rollers crushed only the flowers strewn upon the road which the procession was to follow, but little by little, as the enthusiasm grew, the people took off their clothes and carpeted the ground with them, feeling, doubtless, that the wheels which bore the weight of so noble a burden should not be allowed to touch the earth. The dummy horse, however, could not then be moved without endangering the rider and his mount, which swayed every now and then in the most disquieting manner. The King, however, displayed the most stoical indifference, and the members of his court at the shaft put forth redoubled efforts and used the greatest care so that finally the procession reached its destination without any untoward incident...

After his first appearance the King rode out again from time to time on this gallant steed and always the same demonstrations of enthusiasm took place, but one fine day, just when preparations were being made for a solemn ceremony, the German merchant appeared to claim the balance of the amount owed to him. He threatened to stop the proceedings if a further payment was not forthcoming. As the King had forgotten to set aside a certain sum each month from his allowance, he issued a proclamation that the horse could only appear if money was subscribed. It never occurred to those who formed the expectant crowd to seek an explanation for this demand, and the people evidently imagined that some untimely obstinacy on the part of the horse was the cause of the King's request. So the necessary sum was quickly paid in. This incident served only to emphasize the supernatural character of the stuffed horse, for gods alone were capable of having such whims and making such unreasonable demands.

The famous horse of the King of Dassa became henceforward the symbol of royalty and the material image of the supreme being, and whenever their sovereign incurred the ire of the gods, the people directed their resentment, not against their lord and master, but against the charger, which in their eyes was clothed with divine power.

Just when I was passing through Dassa, the region was in a state of turmoil; fears were expressed that some plot was being hatched against the stuffed horse, and I learned that for the sake of greater security it had been locked up in the neighboring post office.—Mamadou Sidi Bey, in La France.

## LETTERS

### Eating No Meat

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It is with no small degree of thankfulness that I have read the letters which have recently appeared in your valued paper relating to the eating of flesh and wearing of furs, indicating as they do more of an awakening to the immorality of a habit which could not obtain in a Christian world if individuals gave earnest thought to the subject, and followed the call of an awakened conscience. There can be no real humanity in the world so long as God's creatures are propagated, tortured and slaughtered, to gratify the greed, appetite and vanity of man and woman whose demand creates the enormous traffic in beast and fowl with all its attendant cruelties. We read often of the evil of vivisection, but what of the inhuman methods of those who trap the beautiful animals of the earth that women of high and low degree may be enveloped in fur costly or cheap (?), a fashion the relic of savagery? And let those who would sit down to feast on the flesh of the lamb stop and think what a monstrous error it is. Think of the men brutalized and hardened whose hands are daily, hourly wet with the blood of harmless creatures whose right it is to live.

It is more than 20 years since my eyes were opened to this evil through the reading of a wonderful book, and I turned from it with joy. There are, no doubt, many thousands in true sympathy, who have not raised their voices through the press.

Let those believers in the

WITHDRAWAL FROM  
MEXICAN CAPITAL

President Carranza Reported to Have Transferred Government to Veracruz—General Gonzales Does Not Support Revolt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Carranza's reported withdrawal from Mexico City to Veracruz and the announcement by Gen. Pablo Gonzales that he does not support the revolutionary movement built up around Gen. Alvaro Obregon are the most interesting happenings in the Mexican situation, so far as news has reached Washington.

The concentration of federal troops about Mexico City, reported earlier in the week, and the activity of federal bombing planes at cities near the capital, were generally accepted as indicating the intention of the President to hold out there, and it is by no means certain that he has not remained.

However, a withdrawal to Veracruz, accompanied by a considerable detachment of federal troops, would not be inconsistent with the observed facts earlier in the week, or with President Carranza's traits of character. The President was recently described by John Lind as able and patriotic, but obstinate and opinionated, an estimate which others acquainted with him have endorsed.

## Vera Cruz Safer

The evident reluctance of President Carranza to resign, or to make any concessions except those forced upon him, foreshadowed an intention to cling to the presidency if possible till his term expired, and the concentration of troops about Mexico City was presumably to bring there as large a following as possible of those upon whom his loyalty to his personal interests and policies he could count. But the likelihood that Mexico City might be surrounded and besieged at any time, in which event, whatever military force he might command, avenues of escape would be cut off except by aeroplane, may have prompted him to transfer his headquarters and the capital of the present government to Veracruz. There, if necessary, he could board a United States warship and escape to Cuba or the United States.

The report, as yet unauthenticated, indicates that if President Carranza has left Mexico City he went well escorted. Gen. Cándido Aguilar undoubtedly would go with him, and probably also Gen. Francisco Múzquiz and perhaps several thousand troops. A considerable force might be necessary to insure safety at Veracruz, where, according to recent advices, the rebels have been active.

## Rebel Leaders in Discord

Mr. Carranza has charged that the present revolution is purely a military movement, and it is true that most of his opponents are present or former generals. They are also politicians. It is also true that the most prominent civilians of Mexico City are for President Carranza, partly because he has endeavored to weaken the military by removing generals or reducing their commands and by placing civilians in responsible positions. President Carranza has declared that there is little real popular support behind the revolution and that may be a fact, though his recent attitude has antagonized labor, for labor interests probably have no more confidence in his opponents than in Mr. Carranza. It is the army and the banditry that have made revolutions in Mexico in the past.

The exceptional feature of the present revolt is that it has been marked by so little fighting, small engagements in Tamaulipas and on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, both won by federales, having been the only important conflicts.

As in the past, the rebel leaders are in discord. General Gonzales, Villa and General Obregon apparently each having his own interest principally in view.

## Generals Cannot Agree

Until further information is at hand, no forecast can be made for the outcome. It is understood that Generals Gonzales and Obregon have been in communication but have failed to agree. General Gonzales has apparently failed to make arrangements satisfactory to himself with both President Carranza and General Obregon. Villa is another uncertain factor.

The federal garrison at Veracruz is reported to have evacuated the city without disorder and joined the revolt. The state government of Veracruz is said to have been removed from Corrientes to Veracruz and the garrison at Nuevo Laredo in Coahuila State, across the Rio Grande from Texas, has revolted, it is said. The Pan-American Railway running to the Guatemalan border is reported in rebel hands.

Earl F. Greenlaw and his son, United States citizens, killed recently by bandits, were attacked while riding on a logging train, the State Department has been informed, and the company payroll of 4500 pesos which they were carrying was stolen.

## No Action on Ambassador

Mr. Morgenthau's Name May Be Withdrawn, Pending Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Henry Morgenthau, formerly United States Ambassador to Turkey, and recently named by President Wilson to be Ambassador to Mexico, a post which has been vacant for some time, may decide to ask that his nomination be withdrawn. The nomination

has been pending before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for some time.

It is understood the cause of the delay has nothing whatever to do with the personal qualifications of the candidate. Mr. Morgenthau, it is learned, has discussed the question of confirmation with Gilbert M. Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, and was told that Senate action would be delayed, but stated that the question of personal qualification for the post had nothing to do with the matter.

After consulting with Republican members of the committee, it was learned that Senator Hitchcock was told there will be no immediate action on the part of the Senate confirming an envoy to Mexico City at the present time, because of the unsettled state of affairs and the trouble which confronts the government of President Carranza.

On learning of the attitude of the Senate, Mr. Morgenthau intimated, it is understood, that he might consider the advisability of withdrawing his name, so as not to give the impression that there were other reasons than the complicated situation in Mexico responsible for the delay in the Senate for confirming the appointment.

## Manifesto by General Obregon

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Gen. Alvaro Obregon, in a manifesto issued in the State of Guerrero, a copy of which has reached San Antonio, called upon the Mexican people to rally to the support of the revolt against President Carranza and denied that he was seeking presidential power.

LABOR UPLIFTED  
BY REPRESENTATION

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Collective bargaining, whether inaugurated by the employer or forced upon him by employees, marks a revolution in the status of wage earners, according to William L. Leiserson, chairman of the Labor Adjustment Board of the clothing industry at Rochester, New York, who spoke on "Labor Representation in Industrial Management" at the opening session of the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science here yesterday.

"If labor representation is genuine and effective," he said, "it establishes real collective bargaining between employers and employees. They are no longer a subject of class, obeying orders of an industry monarch and content with lower standard of living than the rest of the community, but they become citizens in industries with rights, privileges, immunities, duties and responsibilities.

"This means a revolution in the status of the wage earner, raising his level in the social stratification from that of a servant to a business associate of the employer.

"Labor representation may take many forms, and the effectiveness of the form in meeting the present-day industrial situation is to be judged by the purpose."

FOOD PRICES IN  
CHICAGO DECLINE

CHICAGO, Illinois—Some food prices were on the decline here today, according to the United States Bureau of Food and Markets. Reports of bumper crops of onions and cabbages on the way to Chicago were said to be one of the reasons.

The price of Texas Bermuda onions dropped 50 cents a bushel on Thursday. Nearly 500 carloads were reported on the way. May eggs were put into storage at 44½ cents a dozen, 40,000 cases being stored on Thursday. The amount reported on hand was more than 5000 cases, against more than 700,000 cases reported at the same time last year.

## RESERVE BOARD MEMBER CHOSEN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Edmond Platt of Poughkeepsie, New York, a Republican Representative from the Twenty-Sixth New York District, has been selected by President Wilson for membership on the Federal Reserve Board. His nomination was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Platt, who is serving his fourth term in Congress, will succeed Albert Strauss, who resigned recently. Mr. Platt is a member of the Banking and Currency Committee. He is a newspaper man by profession, and is editor of The Poughkeepsie Eagle-News.

## CENSUS SHOWS SP' KANE LOSS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Spokane, Washington, ranking as forty-eighth city of the country in 1910, has a decrease of 198 in population in the last 10 years and now has 104,204 people, the Census Bureau announced yesterday.

## TAX LIMIT RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The local tax limit is now \$11 instead of \$10.52, as formerly. A bill to that effect was signed by the Governor yesterday.

SUFFRAGE APPEAL TO  
GOVERNOR HOLCOMB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Forty-eight women, each representing a state in the union, made their final attempt yesterday to persuade Gov. Marcus H. Holcomb that he should call a special session of the legislature to ratify the federal suffrage amendment. At the end of the conference which he granted them, the State's chief executive said he would take the matter under consideration.

The women have been engaged the last four days in holding meetings throughout the State to convince the Governor that there is a special emergency, he having stated that he has no power to call the legislature unless such a condition exists.

The Governor was presented with a bouquet by Miss Grace Heberd of Wyoming, representing the first state

BOUNDARIES OF  
ARMENIA STATE

Inclusion of the Six Vilayets of  
Turkish Armenia and Cilicia,  
as Well as Present Republic,  
Strongly Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The report from Washington that, regardless of whether the United States accepted a mandate over Armenia, President Wilson had been asked by the San Remo conference to propose the boundaries for the Armenian State, was received here by those who are striving to see the question as one of all Armenia, not merely a small part of it, as an opportunity to impress upon the public their belief that the Armenian State as ultimately formed should include the six vilayets and Cilicia as well as the present Armenian Republic.

There are two factions, even among the Armenians themselves, one of which is apparently working solely in the interests of the Armenian Republic, while the other thinks usually in terms of the other four-fifths of Armenia, spreading through Turkish Armenia and Cilicia.

Between these factions there are both Armenians and Americans who regret that, while the Armenian Republic and the rest of Armenia are both represented by their own delegations in London, and while the interests of each are supported by its own agency in the United States, there is no organization representing both together. In a word, there is not among the Armenians or among the Americans working for their interest that unity of opinion and action considered to be necessary if Armenia as a whole is to be preserved for itself.

It is, therefore, hoped that President Wilson will not be misled to believe that with or without a mandate the future Armenia should be bound within the present confines of the Armenian Republic. With its capital at Erivan, that Republic is composed of the Province of Erivan, parts of the provinces of Kars, Tiflis and Yelizavetpol, all former territories of Russian Armenia. The Republic covers about 26,000 square miles, with a population of about 2,160,000, of whom 1,233,000 are Armenians, 588,000 Tartars and kindred races, 82,000 Kurds, 50,000 Yezidis, 123,000 Russians, Greeks and Georgians and 24,000 gypsies.

The de facto government of the Republic has been in existence about two years. With the Georgians and the Azerbaijan Tartars, the Armenians of those territories after the Bolshevik revolution of 1917 had organized a joint parliament which declared its independence. But this parliament was dissolved in 1918, and the Armenian, Azerbaijan and Georgian republics were formed.

These the Supreme Council recognized largely because it was thought that they would form a permanent barrier against the advance of the Bolshevik movement southward. But meanwhile the majority of the territory which the Armenians claim is elsewhere—the seven provinces of Turkish Armenia and Cilicia. These, it is held, must be included in any new united Armenia whose boundaries are to be drawn upon lines of strict justice.

HIGHER PAY FOR  
COAST GUARD URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—About 700 workmen representing 15 branches of the building trades, quit work yesterday morning on the building of the St. Louis Coke and Chemical Company in Granite City, Illinois, following a refusal by hosiery engineers to handle material made in an open shop. The men announced they were acting under instructions from national headquarters in Indianapolis.

## Strike Closes Rubber Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BRISTOL, Rhode Island—A strike among the workers of the National India Rubber Company, begun yesterday over dissatisfaction with a schedule of increased wages, quickly spread to include most of the 4500 employees, only 500 remaining at their posts. No demands were formulated, but disappointment was felt at only a 4 per cent wage increase. The entire plant was closed at noon for an indefinite period, after a conference between the management and some of the workers.

## LEGION TO DEMAND BONUS

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The American Legion yesterday began a campaign to force action on the soldiers' bonus bill. Franklin D'Oliver National Commander of the Legion, said that he had sent telegrams to all posts urging them to state to their congressmen that they demand the passage of the Fordney bonus bill, the measure recently reported from the Ways and Means Committee and now being revised, due to Republican objections.

SUFFRAGE APPEAL TO  
GOVERNOR HOLCOMB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Forty-eight women, each representing a state in the union, made their final attempt yesterday to persuade Gov. Marcus H. Holcomb that he should call a special session of the legislature to ratify the federal suffrage amendment. At the end of the conference which he granted them, the State's chief executive said he would take the matter under consideration.

The women have been engaged the last four days in holding meetings throughout the State to convince the Governor that there is a special emergency, he having stated that he has no power to call the legislature unless such a condition exists.

The Governor was presented with a bouquet by Miss Grace Heberd of Wyoming, representing the first state

to allow women to vote. Dr. Heberd, who is a professor in the University of Wyoming, said that she came to appeal to the Governor in the name of her Connecticut ancestors.

The eight other speakers were Miss Katharine Ludington of Hartford, Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham of Texas, Mrs. Ellis Yost of West Virginia, Mrs. Sarah Simmons of California, Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson of Colorado, Miss Rose Moriarty of Ohio, Mrs. Louis Slade of New York and Miss Lillian Ozendan of Vermont.

The Governor said he would be pleased if Connecticut did ratify the amendment to have all the women present at the meeting made voters of this State.

COMBINATION SALES  
FORBIDDEN BY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A sketch of the beginning here somewhat less than four years ago of the national movement to unionize the public school teachers—an endeavor which is now causing wide discussion—was given a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently by F. G. Stecker, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Teachers. This is the International Teachers Union (International because inclusive of Canada) affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Stecker participated in the first meeting of the teachers' federation.

Before that meeting, which took place on April 15, 1916, a number of organizations of school teachers over the country had obtained charters from the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Stecker said, having done so under the provision that where there was no national or international union, affiliation might be had directly with the American Federation of Labor.

## Chicago Federation Oldest

1, 1922.

Sugar High in Atlanta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Sugar retailers of this city, having bought sugar from Walker Brothers Company, wholesale grocers, at 30 cents per pound, are permitted to sell this sugar at 33 cents per pound, according to John A. Mangat, Georgia Fair Price Commissioner. All merchants are warned, however, not to sell sugar costing them 17½ cents a pound for more than 20½ cents. Owing to the scarcity of sugar in this city at the present time, Walker Brothers Company, Mr. Mangat said, were obliged to go into other markets and buy sugar at whatever price they could, the refinery in Savannah having failed to supply this city with the sugar which it requires.

BUILDING WORK  
HELD UP BY STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—About 700 workmen representing 15 branches of the building trades, quit work yesterday morning on the building of the St. Louis Coke and Chemical Company in Granite City, Illinois, following a refusal by hosiery engineers to handle material made in an open shop. The men announced they were acting under instructions from national headquarters in Indianapolis.

## Delegate attendance at the organization meeting was from the Chicago Federation of Teachers, which

had 10 members, including Miss Haley; from the Chicago Federation of Women High School Teachers, which had 9 delegates; from the Chicago Federation of Men Teachers, serving as secretary for that evening, and was elected financial secretary of the new national body at that time.

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## FACTORS IN HIGH PRICES FOR SUGAR

Former Havana Newspaper Man Says That Failure of the United States to Buy Cuban Crop Is the Most Important

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—Several important factors have contributed to bring about the high prices of sugar, according to Halsey B. Leavitt, for many years and until recently editor of the Havana (Cuba) Post. The failure of Congress to authorize the American Government to buy the Cuban crop is pointed to as the most important factor. The formation of an organization of sugar mill owners and cane growers to protect themselves from the refiners, thereby forcing the refiners to bid to the seller instead of the growers underselling one another, is a second reason advanced. Finally, the fundamental law of supply and demand increased by England buying large quantities and the short crop contributed to raise the prices.

Mr. Leavitt, who arrived here a few days ago from Cuba, explains the sugar situation to The Christian Science Monitor as follows:

"Had the American Government bought the Cuban crop as it did last year, the Cuban producers almost as a whole would have been glad to sell their entire output, save that needed for local consumption, at a price 1 cent above that paid for the last crop. An additional cent over last year would have meant a good profit, and sugar-mill owners and cane growers would have welcomed the certainty of this to the chances they would have to take in the open market and the probability that they would be once more at the mercy of the American sugar refiners, who have dictated the price to producers in Cuba for many years.

### Union of Millmen and Growers

"A second excellent reason is the present powerful organization formed by sugar mill owners and cane growers. Something close to panic seized sugar interests in Cuba when it became definitely known that Washington would not buy this year's crop and out of this fear came an organization for mutual protection and its single selling agency. This did away with a lot of under-bidding which has helped to make sugar producers the victims of the refiners in the past. In those days if a producer heard that his neighbor had sold his crop for a certain price he would become fearful lest he would not be able to sell so well and would offer the buyer his crop at a fraction less, and this practice proved ruinous. The single selling agency for all has done away with that.

"A third reason is the fact that England was quick to see her advantage when the United States failed to take the crop and stepped into the market and bought direct from Cuba large quantities which otherwise would have gone to the United States. This created a competition which quickly shot prices upward.

"A fourth reason is fundamental supply and demand. There is actually a call for more sugar than Cuba can supply. This is in part due to a large shortage in Cuba's estimated production this year, and a very great possibility that the shortage next year will be much greater. Cuba's crop of sugar this year was estimated at 4,464,295 tons, while now experts concede that it will not be over 3,925,000 tons or 500,000 tons less sugar than the United States counted upon."

### Producers Entitled to Profit

"Producers in Cuba are certainly entitled to a good profit on their work and their capital," continued Mr. Leavitt, "because of their attitude during the late war. Cuba recognized that the greatest part she could play in the great war was to produce just as much sugar as she possibly could. For this reason there was little or no complaint when Washington placed a price on Cuban cane sugar that was very far under that placed on the Louisiana cane product. They also thought \$2 wheat was pretty high, compared with what they were getting, but said nothing, but continued helping to win the war without a murmur. This they did in spite of labor costing three times as much as it did before the war and machinery and every kind of supplies they needed costing them several times what they formerly did.

"There is still a great shortage of labor in Cuba, and also there has been this season one of the worst droughts in many years, a drought so severe that the new cane is suffering so that great quantities will not be ready to cut for the next crop, while much of the present crop is being allowed to remain in the field because the drought has made the sugar content so low as to make it unprofitable to send to the mill."

### MISSOURI LAND VALUES RISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri—In the past year land values in Missouri have risen faster than in any year of its history. They now average about \$40 an acre higher than in 1915. Average value with improvements is now \$104 an acre and without improvements, \$79. These prices are at least \$20 an acre higher than a year ago, according to reports made by agents of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Board of Agriculture.

### MAINE STATE PIER MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Me.—At the first meeting of the Portland state pier site district commissioners, to be held in this city next week, an organization will

be perfected and steps regarding acquisition of land on which to erect the pier will be taken. The Galt and Franklin wharves site is favored by the directors of the port, but definite action cannot be taken until the United States War Department has given its approval to an extension of the harbor lines.

## PRINT PAPER CORNER CHARGED

President of the American Press Association Testifies to Conspiracy of Manufacturers

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charges of a "corner" in print paper were made yesterday to the Senate committee investigating the paper shortage by Cortland Smith of New York, president of the American Press Association.

Mr. Smith testified that print paper manufacturers were in a conspiracy to regulate both production and prices. To break the market, Mr. Smith said, a substitute for wood pulp must be found. He urged a congressional appropriation of \$250,000 to be used in experimenting with substitutes and asked that it be placed in the hands of "persons who cannot be reached by the paper manufacturers."

Describing the country press as "having its back to the wall," the witness declared that unless relief were provided, it would be "annihilated." The country papers have no paper. Publishers of the country realize that something must be done and they have turned their eyes to this committee."

The country papers are forced to buy in the open market, he testified, and are paying an average minimum price of 17 cents a pound, while some are even paying as high as 22 cents. "The print paper situation is absolutely controlled by men who increase or decrease production according to the demand," Mr. Smith declared.

"Then you believe there is a conspiracy between the plants?" inquired Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon.

"I do," was the reply. "Many of these paper people admitted this, and were fined several years ago."

Asked whether he had taken the matter up with the Attorney-General, Mr. Smith said he had not, as he was aware that the Attorney-General had not brought relief from high prices in other lines. He added that "the country press is of the opinion he never will."

## GOVERNOR THANKED FOR BEER BILL VETO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Gov. Calvin Coolidge received many telegrams, letters and telephone messages yesterday, thanking him for his veto of the 2.75 per cent beer bill. Not one of the messages, some of which came from points in the far west, criticized the veto. Henry F. Long, private secretary to the Governor, stated that in the five years he has been in the executive department, he has never seen such a demonstration of approval from people in the more humble walks of life. He said: "Many letters received are signed by wives. Ordinarily most letters are from business men, and written by stenographers. Today's letters are mainly written in long hand and indicate plainly a strong feeling of appreciation."

## BARBERS' SUPPLIES COMBINE BROKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The Barbers Supply Dealers Association of America, with headquarters in this city and branches throughout the United States, persecuted under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, was dissolved here yesterday by Federal Judge August N. Hand. The dissolution order perpetually enjoins 23 corporations and 76 individual defendants from engaging in or carrying into effect the combination to monopolize interstate trade or commerce in barbers' supplies, or other like articles.

It also enjoins them from continuing in effect the price agreements complained of by the government and adjudged illegal. The decree also orders the dissolution of the branches of the association which are alleged to have fixed and maintained retail prices and discriminated against independent dealers.

## MUSEUM CELEBRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Farmers who talked a lot about their big farm operations when they were trying to keep their sons out of the war have just discovered that the government is preserving a file of the papers in the operation of the draft law and that it is using them in the collection of the income tax this year. Several thousand income tax returns of farmers have recently been returned to the makers for correction. Accompanying each of the returns was a little letter

## WOMEN GET FIRST HAND INSTRUCTION

Prospective Voters Go to City Hall to Find Out How Civic Affairs Are Conducted

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Going directly to the heads of governmental departments to find out how civic affairs are conducted, as was done this week by the Boston League of Women Voters in a citizenship meeting at City Hall, is taken to be indicative of methods and purposes developing among the various organizations of women citizens. The attitude of the women seems to be that in dealing with questions so vital as those pertaining to the welfare of the whole community, indirect ways of getting at those persons responsible for the management of the various interests of the community will not do as a regular thing.

The women voters meeting in the City Hall of Boston to carry on their citizenship school and celebrate the graduation of those completing the course by inviting the heads of the city departments to address them and answer their questions concerning governmental affairs, is understood to be but a forerunner of similar gatherings in the future. Not only are others expected to be planned for the City Hall, but arrangements are being made with the state departments. And the heads of both city and state departments have shown a ready willingness to be of service in this way.

In a measure this development among the voters-soon-to-be is undertaken, say the women, as a progressive step naturally following in the whole general movement toward a better appreciation of citizenship obligations. Open forums and certain community centers have brought public officials and the people whom they serve into a clearer understanding of each other and of their mutual need of cooperation. In a few instances officials have shown a reluctance to take advantage of this direct contact, but for the most part officials have welcomed the opportunity to frankly discuss public questions with citizens met in an earnest desire to get at facts with the aim of intelligently promoting all movements for civic betterment.

It is generally confessed by men, that they, the men, have in a large measure, become prone to let the government take care of itself, to accept explanations for failure to function as per that office, to complain a little perhaps and then to continue minding merely their own private business.

But, it is continued by these same men, the women—as has Labor and as are the teachers and as are other groups—are apparently awakening to the fundamental need, not of playing politics, but of taking part in government.

"I do," was the reply. "Many of these paper people admitted this, and were fined several years ago."

Asked whether he had taken the matter up with the Attorney-General, Mr. Smith said he had not, as he was aware that the Attorney-General had not brought relief from high prices in other lines. He added that "the country press is of the opinion he never will."

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## RAILWAY STRIKE IN SPAIN SHORT-LIVED

Denunciation by Mr. La Cierva of Railway Companies' Corruption Undoubtedly Led to a Speedy Collapse of Strike

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 7.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—Protests from all quarters against the proposed parliamentary sanction of increased railway transport tariffs continued right up to the time of the recent two days' strike. The commercial classes of Madrid declared that they were against any increase whatever being sanctioned, inasmuch as in their opinion it would be ruinous to the national economy; they were in favor of nationalization of the railway systems, not meaning the actual taking over and working of the same by the state; and they considered the present rates as ample, account having to be taken of the fact that in the case of 60 per cent of the total income of the companies, the rates had already been raised to a much greater extent than the 35 per cent increase now asked for, transport of certain classes of goods, which in 1914 was effected at a rate of four centimes now costing eight or ten.

The resolutions of this body also called for the intervention of the state in the financial administration of the railway companies, the construction of auxiliary lines for the relief of the main systems which were evidently insufficient for the needs of the country, and the refusal of parliamentary action to senators or deputies who are attached to or had been attached at any time during the previous year to the councils of the companies, such paid service being incompatible with the proper exercise of their duty as members of Parliament. This declaration fairly represented the general average of feeling among the community.

### A Political Aspect of Strike

From the beginning, Mr. La Cierva assumed an attitude of implacable hostility to the scheme of increase, and one result is that it is considered now that the much denied and much discussed fusion of the three sections of the Conservative Party is hopelessly compromised for the present. The Clerical attitude having alienated the sympathies of the Datiots, or official Conservatives (Mr. Dato himself, as lawyer, is one of those who have benefited in their capacity of advisers to the railway companies) and to some extent the Maurists also. But apart altogether from the fact that in this matter Mr. La Cierva gathered strangely the enthusiastic support in Parliament of the Left, he attracted an enormous body of opinion in his favor throughout the country generally, and many were disposed to prophesy that the Cierva party might as result take a strong and perhaps commanding lead. This was one political aspect, though broadly this was not a political question.

In one of his chief speeches on the subject in the Chamber, Mr. La Cierva declared that the railway problem, as it is presented in Spain today, is the fruit of blunders perpetrated by their predecessors. So it came about that on the decisions of Parliament now depended the fate of Spain in the future. Thus the worst thing that could happen would be that they should be incapable of placing the interests of the country above their political discord. In 1918, he said, the Government submitted a bill to Parliament for the increase of the railway tariffs. Parliament was closed, and a few days later a royal decree was issued increasing the tariffs by 15 per cent.

### Increasing Railway Tariffs

Mr. La Cierva said the whole country protested, and all the more did they do so when they found that this 15 per cent had been conceded in many cases when what had been regarded as the maximum tariff had been reached. Now as regards the proposed new increase, he was in Murcia when he was informed by telegram that the government proposed to raise the 15 per cent up to 50, and he answered that he could not support such a proposal although he was assured that many eminent Liberals had offered to do so. (Here Mr. Alvarez and Mr. Alba, leaders of Liberal sections, declared that they at all events had done nothing of the kind.)

His own attitude had been made clear for long past, but when the subject came to be discussed in the Senate, his party said that they would not make a systematic opposition, but would like to demonstrate their criterion. The railway industry, according to that criterion, could not regard itself as a private industry that might operate with its view fixed only upon its own interests; instead, it might be called the mother of all Spanish industries. Whenever its own interests could be made to harmonize with those of the public, this should be done, but when such harmony was not possible, the private interest ought not to come before the public. That was their criterion.

### An Anarchical Situation

But the government could do nothing but produce a bill for the authorization of the increase up to 50 per cent, leaving on one side all such essential conditions as those referring to the improvement of matériel and the reorganization of the services. No compensation was offered to the country for the sacrifices it was asked to make. He did not believe that this problem could be settled strictly according to law and right, but if they looked at the contracts of concessions, they would see that this bill overthrew all the agreements that had been made. It created an anarchical situation, and

being completely foreign to law and right, nobody knew to where it might lead them. The companies asked for assistance from the state because they were in danger of failure, and the government could find no other way of dealing with the situation than by an enormous increase in the tariffs, as if the only important thing was to avert the failure of the companies for the sake of the companies themselves, and not for the confusion of the national economy that would ensue.

The companies, he said, could not be trusted when they found themselves in a prosperous situation to establish the indispensable services. How could they be trusted when there was remembered the recent failure of the attempt to create the parcel post service, initiated by himself and continued by the present Minister of Public Works, even though much of blame for that failure was to be attributed to the postal administration. If the companies asked assistance, it might be conceded to them, but in that case the obligation would be laid upon them to improve their services according to standards very exactly stated. Mr. La Cierva said it is not possible at the moment for the state to exploit the railways, but this ultimate object ought to be kept in view, and for that reason he and his party were opposed to the project for secondary railways, and in the same way they wished to suspend the system of concessions by tender of which foreign companies had taken advantage. What must not happen is that Spanish railways should be in the hands of foreigners, and that had happened in the case of the last railway concession.

Mr. Calderon interrupted to say that the concessionnaire was a Spaniard. "Yes," said Mr. La Cierva, "but he represents foreign capital." "That cannot be prevented," said Mr. Calderon. "What I wish," answered Mr. La Cierva, "is that Spanish railways should be constructed with Spanish capital, and not that foreign capital should benefit by their construction." "But if that cannot be avoided," Mr. Matesanz persisted. "If all assist in the matter, it may be," responded Mr. La Cierva.

### Criterion of Ciervists

And then he went on to say that the Northern Railway Company had a nominal capital of some 500,000,000 pesetas, and there were companies that had issued 600,000,000 or 700,000,000 pesetas in obligations. Would it be a great thing if, when the time for reversion came, for the State to say to the companies, "I need half or more of the shares?" Although they would have to pay full value for the shares, without taking into account the extra value they would be giving them by allowing them to raise the tariffs, what would that matter—500,000,000 pesetas? And what would that matter to the state if in that way the great problem of the nationalization of the railways was set in the way of being solved?

That was the criterion of the Ciervists, as first stated, and which still stands, though it has been developed in some respects and is now somewhat stronger; and the Ciervists are holding the public attention in this matter now. They say that the facts quoted by the companies as to their condition are not true, and that the increase of the tariffs, if granted, would inflict grave injury upon the national economy.

From this point Mr. La Cierva and his followers now begin a new campaign, and the sensational denunciation by the former of governmental and railway company corruptions has been the feature of this last strike and undoubtedly led to its speedy collapse.

### LONDON'S MILITARY TOURNAMENT IN MAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Royal (Military) Tournament, promoted to benefit military and naval charities, and to encourage skill-at-arms, in His Majesty's forces, will be held this year at Olympia on May 20. The King, as the chief and active patron, Major-General Jeffreys as chairman, and a strong committee, figure on the list of officials, and a splendid performance fully equal to that of last year seems to be assured.

New features of military and aerial life will be shown by troops sent to Olympia by the Admiralty, the War Office and the Air Ministry. All branches of the forces will be drawn upon, overseas troops being well represented. The complete program will embrace representatives of the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Regular Army, Special Reserve, Territorial Army, Cadet Force, Royal Air Force, Overseas troops, the Gentlemen-Cadets of the various colleges, and the Officers Training Corps of Oxford and Cambridge universities.

The remarkable success of the tournament last year resulted in a great stimulus to sport and skill-at-arms among the soldiers of the newly organized forces.

### AUSTRIA HAS HUGE ARMY OF OFFICIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—News from the Austrian capital relative to the Hungarian plot to kidnap Bela Kun intimates that Budapest is again endeavoring to terrorize Austria. It is not certain how far the Horthy Government is actually concerned in the crimes committed by its officials, and to a certain extent it would appear that both Horthy and Huzar are losing control over their followers.

The Budapest Government, by its abuse of Austrian hospitality and its hostile attitude regarding German Western Hungary, compromised itself too often, and the Austrian Socialists have been obliged to change their tactics for the time being. They welcomed the new régime in the belief that it would restore them to power

and the Hapsburgs to the thrones of Austria and Hungary, and in opposition to the Social Democrats, they glorify the new Hungarian spirit. The majority of the populace, however, is genuinely horrified by the idea. Anarchy is fast developing, and the state chancellor admits that the government is powerless. Strikes and riots have broken out in some parts of lower Austria, and the workmen have assumed dictatorship.

The rise of the krona appears to have no effect on prices, which are still soaring, and this has compelled the employees of the government to ask for an increase in salary. At present Austria, with a vastly reduced population, is supporting a huge army of officials, greatly in excess of the numbers which the old empire considered necessary. It is estimated that every inhabitant of the state has to pay out a large sum annually for the upkeep of these officials, yet the work is not done properly. Austria is eating herself up in officialdom, and meanwhile the people are in sore straits.

### DECIMAL COINAGE FOR BRITAIN OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The report of the Royal Commission on Decimal Coinage was issued in London yesterday. The finding of the majority is that it would be inadvisable to make any change in the denomination of currency of the United Kingdom with a view to placing it on a decimal basis. The main conclusions of the majority report are as follows: The pound sterling should be retained in any scheme for reducing the existing system to a decimal basis.

The pound and mil scheme is the only strongly supported one which complies with this condition. This, it may be added, was contained in the bill introduced by Lord Southwark, which retained the pound sterling, with every coin as a thousandth part or multiple of a thousandth part in value of a sovereign, the part to be called mils.

Nevertheless the advantage to be gained by a change to this system as regards the keeping of accounts is in no way commensurate with the loss of the convenience of the existing system for other purposes. Grave social difficulties may undoubtedly be created by any alteration of the penny, particularly among that section of the community which reckons its incomes in terms of shillings and pence, and which will strongly resent any alteration in its established ideas of values.

Moreover, it is pointed out that the scheme cannot be carried out on a voluntary basis or as an experiment.

The evidence of expert witnesses does not go to show that mistakes in account keeping are caused by the use of the existing system, even if in some respects it is less convenient than the decimal system. Dealing with the imperial aspect of the matter, the commissioners add that on evidence received from dominion representatives, there is no reason to suppose that the present system is considered to be an obstacle to closer relations between the British Empire. Two minority reports were also issued.

## SOLVING ENGLAND'S HOUSING PROBLEM

### Idea of Garden City Underlies Majority of the Building and Town Planning Schemes Now Submitted by Experts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—With the advent of spring and of warmer and more settled weather, when building operations can at last be commenced in good earnest, the general public interest in housing matters naturally becomes very keen. People are eagerly on the lookout for some visible signs of the houses for which they have been waiting so long, and the provision of which is so vital to the nation. Some idea of the magnitude of the task which is confronting the authorities can be gained from the statement emanating from the Ministry of Health to the effect that by next winter upward of 200,000 houses will have been completed.

That, of course, does not mean the end of the shortage, but it will help enormously to relieve it. Capt. Richard Reiss, chairman of the Garden Cities Association, from whom no one is more qualified to speak on the subject, takes quite a hopeful view of the situation. His connection with the housing problem goes back far beyond the present crisis, he having served on the Land Inquiry Commission instituted by Mr. Lloyd George in 1911.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Captain Reiss gave a very interesting account of the way in which the housing problem is being dealt with in England.

### Thousands of Houses Ready

He does not doubt, for one thing, that the 200,000 houses will be ready by next winter; indeed, the powers granted to local authorities by Parliament last year have been employed to such good purpose that in spite of the fact that time was short and the season of the year unfavorable, several thousands of dwelling houses have already been completed, and are now being lived in. As a member of the advisory council of the Ministry of Health, he gave the satisfactory assurance that today all the necessary preliminary work for building operations on an extensive scale, the submission and approval of building schemes, the provision of building materials, tenders and so forth, is so well advanced that no fears need be entertained as to the continuous growth of London should be arrested, and that, as far as possible, efforts should be made toward diminishing the number of its inhabitants. Satellite cities may materially assist in doing this.

In conclusion, Captain Reiss spoke of the discussions which took place during the International Housing Conference recently in connection with the ideal home exhibition at Olympia, the housing problem being just as acute in other European countries as

be of the first importance, all other considerations, generally speaking, have to give way before it.

### The Blunder of 1666

Building is sometimes entered upon in haste and repented of at leisure. We have an historic instance of that in the case of the rebuilding of London after the great fire of 1666, when a golden opportunity of town planning was missed, a blunder for which successive generations of London have been paying the penalty ever since. But that sort of thing is not likely to happen now. The building schemes which have been submitted to the Ministry of Health have been very carefully considered.

The idea of the Garden City underlies the majority of them and most of the town planning of the day is being carried out on these lines. That is to say the number of houses allowed per acre is limited, and where extensive building operations are under consideration on the outskirts of a large town, the Councils are usually leaving a wide boulevard or an agricultural belt between the existing town and the proposed addition. With a view also of preventing the creation of dense centers of population and also to allow of the free passage of air and sunshine, the houses are in most cases limited as to size. They are generally to be of two stories only and even large blocks of flats do not go higher than four.

### Rush for Garden Suburbs

The population of Garden Suburbs has increased enormously of late years. There always was a rush for them from the very first, but people of the so-called working classes did not take very kindly to them because of the time taken in going to and from their work, which added considerably to their working day. The demand for them or something designed on similar lines is very general from all classes of the population. A new development of this idea, as already pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor, is the Satellite Town, which is being planned at Welwyn, about 20 miles from London on the main Great Northern Railway line. It is suggested in order to limit the size of London.

The Satellite City at Welwyn is to be entirely self-contained. Surrounded by an agricultural belt, where building will not be allowed, it will have its industrial, business, and shopping centers, the rest of it being residential. Although the scheme is in its initial stage, Captain Reiss, who is a director of the company, is of the opinion that it will meet much-felt want and that there will soon be many imitators.

### Arresting London's Growth

Its position on the Great Northern Railway system brings it within such easy reach of London, a most important consideration, and it is so important that the continuous growth of London should be arrested, and that, as far as possible, efforts should be made toward diminishing the number of its inhabitants. Satellite cities may materially assist in doing this.

In conclusion, Captain Reiss spoke of the discussions which took place during the International Housing Conference recently in connection with the ideal home exhibition at Olympia, the housing problem being just as acute in other European countries as

it is here. And he claimed for England that Englishmen were rather in advance of other countries in their methods of dealing with it. Delegates from 20 countries were present on that occasion and as every country is in process of solving its housing problem, much mutual benefit was derived from an interchange of opinions.

Another international conference is to be held in London in June, when an even larger attendance is expected. It was much regretted that the United States was not better represented in the February conference; it appears that there was only one delegate present.

The "Al-Difah" was the first to receive the Emir's reply, which was in brief as follows:

"1. The Syrian Congress, which has proclaimed the independence of Syria and the coronation of Feisul I, is legally constituted by means of election.

"2. The Allies cannot decline to recognize the representative character of the Syrian Congress, seeing that its first meeting took place when Syria was still under the control of the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Near East. At that time no opposition was raised by the said authorities, nor did they say that the Syrian Congress was not interpreting the real wishes of the people.

"3. The Syrian Congress has been elected by the people to represent it before the Americans sent as a delegation from the Peace Conference. This event took place under the British control in Syria, and was never made the subject of any adverse discussion or protest.

"4. The action of the Syrian Congress cannot be construed as hostile to the Allies, for it has declared formally that it wished to preserve the good relations already existing. It wished, thereby, to calm the people and to prevent the propagation of an insidious spirit tending to spread in certain parts of the East.

"5. The Arab nation followed the Emir side by side with the Allies, at a moment when taking up arms did not please them at all; and this they did because the Emir knew that the Allies would keep their promises.

"6. His Highness cannot go to Europe before Europe recognizes in principle Syrian unity and independence."

King Hussein of Hedjaz recently sent to his son Feisul a telegram which reads as follows: "To our son Feisul: May God crown you with success! Guard the peace and security of the country and of all the communities. Hussein."

## THE SHEPARD STORES

### Dainty Materials

for

### Summery Frocks

Soon Summer Dresses will come into their own and the wise woman will have hers ready beforehand.

She will not wear overalls.

The lovely Spring materials come up in her mind dainty kiddie clothes. And these summery clothes are the easiest of all to make.

Kiddie Cloth, 32 inches wide, in endless stripe effects and colors. The very best material for children's dresses and rompers, house dresses and nurses' uniforms.

A yard 49c

Batiste, fine mercerized quality, 40 inches wide, for underwear, blouses, baby dresses in pink, blue, yellow, copenhagen.

A yard 59c

Imported Japanese Crepes, extra fine, 30 inches wide; so very popular for smocks, shirt waists, kimonos and street dresses.

In all popular shades. A yard 69c

Beach Suiting, 36 inches wide, in blue, tan, Belgian gray, violet, rose, green, copenhagen, navy and black. This is most serviceable for Summer dresses and skirts.

A yard 69c

Shirting Madras, 32 inches wide, of a good serviceable weight, in white grounds with black, blue, pink, brown and lavender stripes. Just what is wanted for men's shirts and women's blouses.

A yard 75c

Irish Linen, 36 inches wide, the non-crushable kind and a heavy quality, every thread pure linen, in rose, green, gray, blue, lavender, cream and white. A really exceptional piece of goods for Summer clothes.

## A BRITISH JEHAD AGAINST SOCIALISM

Mr. Lloyd George Seeks to Fight It by Fusing Liberals and Tories Into One Party Under Him and Mr. Bonar Law

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, has declared a jihad against Socialism, and wants the United Liberals and Tories to fuse into a common party to fight it under the twin leadership of himself and Bonar Law. That is the root fact of the remarkable political position in Britain at the present moment. Both Liberals and Tories harbor reservations on the subject, because they are doubtful concerning the views of their respective party organizations in the constituencies. So far as Liberal and Tory members of Parliament are inclined personally, they are in the main with Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Ainsmith, however, is a thorn in the flesh to Mr. Lloyd George. He is still leader of the Liberal Party. He commands the party machine, which is very wealthy. He will work for all he is worth to represent that Mr. Lloyd George's inviting the Liberal lamb to be extinguished by the Tory lion, and is raising the bogey of anarchism to assist him in obtaining a new lease of power.

### An Interesting Struggle

The party divisions which have characterized British politics since the great franchise reform of 1832 are threatened in this deeply interesting struggle which is now engaging British politicians. A curious feature of it is that the contest for supremacy between two Liberal statesmen is to a large degree at the bottom of the whole thing. Those two men are Mr. Asquith, who was Prime Minister from 1908 up to 1916, and Mr. Lloyd George, who was his colleague in government during all that time and superseded him in the premiership in December, 1916, since when they have followed separate paths, each with his own clique of Liberals around him, more antagonistic to their rivals than even the leaders are to each other.

From time immemorial there have been two dominant parties in Britain—the Tories and the Liberals. The Tories are the conservative party, who are traditionally opposed to change. After the split in the Liberal camp which ensued on Gladstone's Home Rule Bill of 1886, the Tories received an infusion of seceding Liberals and the whole party gradually became known as Unionists. But it is more accurately distinguished as Tory; it stands for land and property and Imperialism, though irreverent persons used to sum it up as the "Beer and the Bible" Party. Today, as a result of the war, it is a very mixed collection in the House of Commons, containing many advanced members who leave the lump of the privileged classes in its ranks. The Liberals, on the other hand, inherit a tradition for constant progression, and though individualistic in texture, pride themselves on striving always for equality of opportunity and the greatest good of the greatest number.

### A Volte Face

Even when Labor members began to count, from 1906 upward, the dominance of the two great parties was maintained, as it still is. For the first nine months of the war, the Liberal Government which was in office when the storm broke in 1914, carried on the war with the active support of the Tories, who sat opposite in the place of "His Majesty's Opposition." Then came the sensation about the shortage of shells for the troops. The Tories got to know the facts, and to avoid open exposure, which might have discredited Earl Kitchener and certainly would have disclosed an awkward situation for the benefit of the Germans. Mr. Asquith suddenly executed a volte-face and took the Tories, with a sprinkling of Labor, into the government to share direct responsibility for the conduct of the war. This coalition continued till December, 1916, when Mr. Asquith disappeared and Mr. Lloyd George, who had now in far greater measure the confidence of the country, reformed it on a broader basis.

Mr. Asquith's intention had been that the coalition system should end when the war was over and parties should then resume their pre-war attitudes. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, representing the Liberals and Tories of the Coalition respectively, thought differently. As for Labor, it separated itself officially from the coalition on the eve of the general election which followed the armistice in December, 1918, in which Liberals and Tories swept the country for the coalition. The independent Liberals under Mr. Asquith went down like ninepins, and as a result of the debacle Mr. Asquith was out of the House of Commons for two years.

### Coalition Majority

At the present time the parliamentary strength of parties in a house of 707 members is as follows: Coalition Tories 362; Coalition Liberals 138; (Independent) Liberals 27; (Independent) Tories 13; Labor 68; Irish Nationalists 7; Democratic Labor 9; "Various" 10. The Coalition has thus a majority of 293 over all the others combined; but in practice the majority is even higher, as the Sinn Feiners do not attend or recognize this Parliament at all, while the Independent Tories, Democratic Labor, and "Various" are normal supporters of the Coalition Government.

As soon as the European fighting was over, a number of Coalitionists foresaw that unless something was done to preserve the unity of the parties forming the Coalition, British politics would revert to the pre-war divisions. Therefore they started a

movement for a center or national party. They assume—and rightly, according to precedent—that there is room for only two effective parties in the country at the present time. The movement assumes also—and here it is on more doubtful ground—that the 68 Labor members represent not only Socialism but the extremist or revolutionary groups in the country.

### The Essential Issue

Hence the essential issue in the domestic politics of today, as Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law see it, lies between the systems of private property and common ownership, or, worse, between individual enterprise and centralized management. If the Liberal machine is denied him, however, as it has been up to the present, Mr. Lloyd George must use the Tory machine—a very dangerous thing to do in view of his past record.

Mr. Asquith stands for the old order, the deep-rooted distinction which W. S. Gilbert expressed in a couplet: that "every little girl and boy that's born into the world alive is either a little Liberal or else a little Conservative." He offers his old Liberalism as a sane middleway to the country; and he is an Englishman, with the mentality of the predominant partner, as distinguished from the nimble-witted Welsh Lloyd George and the cautious Scottish Bonar Law. The indications are that a decision will only be reached by a general election.

## COOPERATION IN SPAIN REVIVING

During War Cooperative Movement Suffered Both in Membership and in Turnover

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The "Lisan-Ul-Hal" publishes an account of the striking ceremony of raising the Lebanese flag, which took place at Jédaïd. Mr. Allard, Administrative Counsellor to the caza of El-Metn, presided at the gathering. The flag was solemnly hoisted on the Seraïah. Mr. Allard after having spoken of the ties of time-honored friendship uniting the Lebanon and France, exhorted the Lebanese to get to work, pointing out to them the great inconveniences of emigration. He ended by reading the news published in the "Révél" relative to France's mandate over the whole of Syria separated from the Hedjaz and to the recognition of the claims of Greater Lebanon.

### FLAG OF GREATER LEBANON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—The onward march of the spirit of cooperation has at last reached Spain, where it has revived the lagging energies of the national movement, which during the war has suffered both in membership and turnover. Mr. Juan Salas Anton, a veteran cooperator and several times president of the movement, has said, "Whilst in all other European countries the war has given an impetus to cooperation, in Spain the movement is, if anything, weaker than it was in 1914."

Mr. Anton is now able to announce that the movement seems ready to go forward, and that at the fourth regional cooperative congress of the Federation of the Catalonian Cooperative Societies to which was invited the distributive, productive, credit and workers' cooperative societies, the following subjects were discussed:

(1) At the present moment of great changes for mankind, and where the present individualistic society seems to be in liquidation to the effect of opening the doors to a collectivist, fitter, more equitable, and more in keeping with our common ideal, do not the cooperative societies think the opportune moment has arrived to hold

*Wanamaker's*

## "How long will the Sale last?"

is the question being asked all day long. Frankly we do not know. The idea is to break prices in the wholesale market and reduce the cost of living. Whether this can be done—or how long it will require to effect it—we do not know.

"Well I hope the sale goes on and on," one person expressed the views of many, "I have so many things I must get and there may never be such a chance again."

## "20 per cent. off the whole stock"

—off everything that Wanamaker sells—that's the amazing thing to me," said a woman. "All stores are offering a few things at lower prices, but here everything is offered—think of it—Everything!"

Yes, everything we sell at retail—the complete 20 million dollars stock in the two stores, with the exception of a few patented and trademark things on which the makers have fixed the price.

## JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

## CALCUTTA TO STOP RAISING OF RENTS

Legislation Introduced to Prevent Landlords Charging More Than Was Paid in April, 1919

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—For some time public feeling has been becoming more and more roused by the question of high rents which have in some cases been raised over 100 per cent. The essential feature of the present situation is that the supply of house room is short and the owners are able to demand whatever seems good to them. In normal times a tenant who is unwilling to pay an enhanced rent is able to leave and find accommodations more suitable to his means elsewhere. This remedy has now ceased to be available, and it is no exaggeration to say that some thousands of people must either stay where they are, paying an exorbitant rent, or else must leave Calcutta. There is in fact no competition to restrain rent raising, and the existing supply of houses has been cornered by a few landowners who are thus masters of the situation, unless the government intervenes, which under such circumstances it ought to do for the protection of the community.

It is generally recognized that a man must live in the neighborhood suitable to his situation in life, and the landlords, taking advantage of this, are holding the community up to ransom.

It has been said that all prices have risen and that the landlord is compelled to raise his rent, owing not only to the increased cost of his own living, but also to the greatly enhanced cost of repairs. No reasonable man will dispute this proposition and the landlord is undoubtedly entitled to a proportionate increase in rent.

### Houses Bought Speculatively

But the present position is that, with few exceptions, the landlords have seized the opportunity to raise the rents out of all proportion to the increased cost of living. Everyone

knows that houses and land have been bought speculatively, and enormous prices have been paid, the intention of the buyers being to recoup themselves by raising the rents. The simple truth is that there has been speculation based on the limited amount of houses and the wholesale raising of rents is the outcome of speculation in property.

Owing to the public indignation occasioned by this wholesale speculation in house property, the government appointed a committee to take evidence and draft a report on the subject. It was expected that the Committee would grasp the situation, and deal with it upon the lines on which a monopoly in a necessary of life is usually treated. The Committee did not deny the facts of the situation but their recommendations were utterly futile.

They apparently contented themselves by recommending an extension of the period of notice to six months. This would in no way have relieved the situation. Their idea apparently was that in about 10 years the city would be fairly well supplied with urban and suburban dwellings, and that in the meantime all that could be done was to grin and bear a trebled rent lest any exhibition of annoyance might deter landlords from venturing their money in building. What the committee apparently forgot was that people have got to live in the interval, between their recommendations for expansion could possibly mature.

### Stimulus Given Landlords

The result of the publication of the committee's report has been to give a positive stimulus to the landlords in raising their rents. They feel apparently that all danger of government intervention is now over and that they can proceed with a light heart to gather in the golden harvest. Speculation is proceeding merrily and rents are being enhanced precisely as if the rents committee had been appointed to set the seal of official approval on their exactions! This then is the present situation in Calcutta which has raised such a storm of indignation and disapproval that the government has now been compelled to step in to improve the situation. It has rightly

thrown over the committee and has resolved on lines of legislation which the committee condemned.

At the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, Sir Henry Wheeler, the vice-president, announced that it was the intention of the Provincial Government to introduce legislation on the subject of the house rents in Calcutta. The main features of the bill, which closely follows the Rangoon Rents Bill, is to fix the rent at the amount paid by the tenant on April 1, 1919.

This allows for a considerable increase on the pre-war rates, and so makes a reasonable recompense to the landlords for the increased cost of living while it prohibits extortionate raising of rents. The Act will also make any forms of premium or bonus demanded from a tenant illegal, nor may the landlord deprive any house of any supply normally belonging to it. Rooms in hotels and boarding houses are exempted from this act, which refers only to house property in Calcutta.

## MR. GHANDI ENDORSES CALIPHATE DEMANDS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—In a manifesto on the Caliphate question, Mr. Ghandi declared that the Moslem claim for the maintenance of the Turkish Empire intact, subject to full guarantees for the protection of non-Moslem races and self-governing rights to the Arabs, was by itself a just demand. He held that the Moslem claim is not more than was promised by Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Hardinge, failing which assurances Muhammadan soldiers would not have fought to deprive Turkey of her possessions. He declares that it was a Christian solution to return to Turkey what was hers before the war, while it was a gunpowder solution to wrest from her any of her possessions for the sake of punishment. Mr. Ghandi pointed out that Mr. Montagu's defense of the George's interpretation of his own declaration were hopeful, but they should expect the worst and strive for the best.

## PLYMOUTH TO HAVE PILGRIM CELEBRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, England.—Elaborate arrangements are being made in Plymouth for the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the departure of the Pilgrim Fathers. The Mayflower sailed from Plymouth for America on September 6, 1620, but celebrations at the place of special historical interest will range from September 3 to the end of the month.

The first event in the series of celebrations will take place at Plymouth. The Mayor will hold a reception in the Guildhall on September 3; a special memorial service is to be held on the Barbican Quay and the commemoration will be continued on the three following days. Many American visitors are expected.

There will be celebrations also in Holland, opening at Leyden on August 30, and continued at Amsterdam and Rotterdam on the first two days of September.

### SYRIA TO ENFORCE LAWS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The president of the Council of State at Damascus, Sayed Abaf Eddine Droubi, recently announced the program of the Feisul Ministry. After a review of the reasons which caused King Hussein to enter the war on the side of the Allies he eulogized Emir Feisul. He then praised the Allies, especially France and Great Britain, who instituted the rule of right, justice and the liberty of the peoples. In concluding he said he hoped to see France and Great Britain accept with joy and satisfaction the new life of the Arab nation, and uphold it in surmounting all the difficulties which oppose themselves to the progress and elevation of the nation. He also said that it is most necessary for the congress to elaborate rapidly the organic law which guarantees to the province its internal autonomy, and that meanwhile the ministry adopts and is putting into force the harshest laws.

## Spirit of Service

The subtle power of money and the marvels of machinery in their influence upon the progress of the world will always pale into insignificance in the brilliant light of the helpful spirit of willing men.

You might possess all the wealth of the world and all the machinery in Christendom, and yet be poor indeed if you lacked association with men who know the joy of honest united effort.

Happy is that organization which is dominated by the spirit of serving others, and this spirit, expressed by men who have joy in working and sharing with one another, commands rewards in personal satisfaction and happiness which exceed in value the money for which it will ever serve as a powerful magnet.



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## FURTHER DETAILS OF COAL PROFITS

Income Tax Returns for 1917 Show That 17.90 Per Cent of Bituminous Corporations Made More Than 100 Per Cent Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ST. PAUL, Minnesota—The statement recently attributed to William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, that enormous profits, reaching as high as 2000 per cent in some cases, were made in the bituminous coal industry in 1917 has led to further examination of the 1917 income tax returns, on which Mr. McAdoo's statement was based. Study of these returns has developed several more interesting details of the coal profits of that year. The figures are found in Senate Document 239, Sixty-Fifth Congress, second session.

In order to arrive at a basis of estimating profits to which no exception could be taken on the score of fairness, capital invested, as sworn to by the companies, rather than capital stock issued, has been used. It is said that with 81 per cent of coal corporations, actual investment is greater than stock issued.

Figuring on this basis, it is disclosed that in 1917, 98.95 per cent of the corporations made more than 45 per cent net income, 55.81 per cent made more than 40 per cent, and 17.90 per cent made more than 100 per cent.

The investment of individual companies varies from \$1000 to \$17,000,000, but there are very few at either extreme. The great majority are found in three groups: \$10,000 to \$25,000, 9 per cent; \$25,000 to \$250,000, 58 per cent; \$250,000 to \$1,000,000, 20 per cent.

Only 13 per cent are operating with an investment of less than \$10,000 or more than \$1,000,000.

As there is a wide variation in the size of the different corporations, so there is a great difference in their income, but the two facts do not seem related to each other except at the extremes. The few corporations reporting less than 15 per cent net income have in most cases a very large investment, and the few which report a net income of over 300 per cent are in every case in the two smallest groups. But these are for that very reason not typical. Percentage of net income in the cases between the extremes may be shown thus:

Percentage of corporations	Percentage of net income
8.95 made over.....	15
8.95 made over.....	20
78.95 made over.....	25
50.56 made over.....	30
63.41 made over.....	35
55.81 made over.....	40
48.96 made over.....	45
45.00 made over.....	50
36.69 made over.....	60
38.29 made over.....	65
17.90 made over.....	100

The full details are given in table A. In reply to the charge that the coal people took exorbitant profits in 1917 it has been alleged that 1917 was an exceptional year. The document from which these figures are taken does not give the per cent of net earnings to invested capital in 1916. Return on capital stock issued is given for both 1917 and 1916. In about 13 per cent of the cases the 1916 return was the greater. The details are shown in table B.

Of some value perhaps is the following summary, based upon the 1916 return upon capital stock issued.

P.C. of Net Income	No. of Corporations
Net loss.....	40
10 per cent or less.....	74
10.01-20.....	50
20.01-50.....	87
50.01-100.....	62
Over 100.....	57
Over 200.....	14

It is interesting to know that one of the companies reported as making over 150 per cent in Table B made 3100 per cent on its stock, and another made 1600 per cent.

TABLE A—BITUMINOUS COAL MINING

Relative Size of Companies and Relation of Net Earnings to Capital Invested in 1917

Figures in columns show the number of corporations in each group

Amount of Capital Invested (Not Capital Stock Issued)

Percent of net income less than 11%.....

11.01-15.....

15.01-20.....

20.01-25.....

25.01-30.....

30.01-35.....

35.01-40.....

40.01-45.....

45.01-50.....

50.01-55.....

55.01-60.....

60.01-65.....

65.01-70.....

70.01-75.....

75.01-100.....

100.01-150.....

150.01-200.....

200.01-300.....

300.01-400.....

400.01-500.....

500.01-600.....

Over 600.....

No. in each cap. group.....

Relative Prosperity in 1916

Number of companies in column at left which earned more on their capital stock issued in 1916 than in 1917

Percent of net income to capital to each class

Percent of net income to capital to each class

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## NEED OF STATE CENSORSHIP LAW

Demand for It in Massachusetts Is State-Wide—Ultimate Aim Is to Bring Era of Higher Standards in Motion Pictures

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"The bill for state censorship of motion pictures, now passed to a second reading by the Massachusetts House of Representatives, should be enacted by a solid majority, and we are confident it will be, provided the senators and representatives have comprehended the tremendous demand for such a measure from the people of the state, and the all-important reasons accompanying that demand," declare members of the Massachusetts Committee on Motion Pictures.

"Seldom has a proposed bill had such a state-wide support," continue members of the committee. "We trust that legislators will find it easy to decide which shall have their demand granted, the people of the state or the financial interests of an industry. We, however, have never found any reason for believing that that bill will operate other than to the financial profit of the industry. It has not been a mere agitation on the part of a few 'would-be reformers,' but the result of a far-spread and deep-seated growing conviction that something effective must be done toward the permanent improvement of motion picture standards. Scarcely a town or city in the Commonwealth but has seriously discussed possible means of getting relief from degrading films and improper scenes in otherwise good films, and some of the towns and cities have tried to find the remedy in the shape of local censorship, which, in the words of members of local committees themselves, have proved so lacking in that authority which actually gets what is called for."

### Officials Favor Bill

"Men and men's organizations are back of this measure as well as the women. The state Grange, chambers of commerce, chiefs of police and practically all of the probation officers are emphatic in pointing out the need for the bill. The ordinary citizen, the man in the street, may often be heard to say that he would give almost anything if he could be assured that his family would see decent, wholesome pictures when they go to the movies."

"And all these hundreds of thousands of people who know little of the ways of legislative procedure and who seldom muster courage to speak out their wants where such speaking would really count, nevertheless have an inherent right to be rightly represented. We have found an overwhelming majority of the people of the State asking for state censorship. It is of course necessary that they come to realize the vital need of going right to the government and closely following up with the government a movement like the one in hand, which has to do with the welfare of all. If all individual citizens now appreciated the need of going right to the State House themselves and thus of letting the legislators plainly see that this bill is most unmistakably a people's bill, the State House would be crowded from end to end."

### State Censorship Meant to End

"This much we do know, that the two legislative committees which conducted public hearings on the bill could not fail to be impressed with the popularity, also the reasonableness of the measure. It is not that we aim at state censorship as an end in itself. The bringing in of an era of higher standards in pictures is the big thing. We seek state censorship as a means to that end, and because it has been found the most effective method in the four states that have tried it."

"Our opponents, members of the motion picture industry, claim that a bill of this kind is unnecessary and un-American. It is necessary because something has to be done about it and because other methods have failed. It is American because any step that tends toward the protection of morals and toward the placing of any industry on a broader and greater plane of opportunity for the serving of the best interests of the people is American."

"Finally, we are convinced beyond all doubt that a cleaner and more uplifting grade of pictures will return far greater profits to the film producers and exhibitors than they have dreamed of."

## CONSTRUCTING LOCKS IN THE ST. LAWRENCE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

GALT, Ontario.—The Grand River Valley Board of Trade, representing the joint boards of trade of Brantford, Kitchener, Woodstock, Galt, Waterloo, Waterloo, Preston, Hespeler, and Paris, has passed a resolution calling upon the Dominion Government to undertake, jointly with the Government of the United States, at the earliest possible moment, the construction of locks and canals in the St. Lawrence River, to correspond with the New Welland Canal, so that ocean freight carriers may navigate incidentally therewith under public the Great Lakes; and to develop co-ownership the potential water powers of the St. Lawrence Rapids for the benefit of the people. Furthermore, it was decided that representatives of the boards of trade and municipalities interested should be sent to the sitting of the International Joint Waterways Commission at Hamilton, on June 26.

Maj. A. C. Lewis, of Toronto, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Deep Waterways and Power Association, in

explaining the objects of his association, declares that the future of Canada is bound up in transportation facilities. With present railroad transportation inadequate, and the necessity for spending hundreds of millions to handle present business and expansions of the future, he feels the remedy for existing conditions is the return to the great water facilities at the disposal of Canada, arguing that the basis of supremacy in world trade is in water-borne transportation.

Canada, says Major Lewis, has the greatest waterways in the world, and the natural route is through the Great Lakes. Of the three routes suggested, Hudson Bay, the Georgian Bay Ship Canal, and the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence, the last is the most feasible. Through the deepening of the St. Lawrence Canal, to the same depth of the Welland Canal, 95 per cent of ocean freight vessels could be accommodated to the head of the lakes. Canalization of the St. Lawrence Rapids is possible, and the logical proposition, in his estimation, because nature laid out the route.

Major Lewis emphasizes the great

saving that a continuous water route would effect, and while he does not wish to antagonize the railways, he thinks there should be a plan of constructive cooperation.

## THEATERS

"The Three Sisters" in London  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"The Three Sisters" by Anton Chekhov, at the Art Theater, London. The cast: Andrew Provorov . . . . . Tom Nesbitt Natalia Ivanovna . . . . . Helene Millais Aglaya . . . . . Mary Bryant Maria . . . . . Dorothy Massingham Irina . . . . . Dorothy Massingham Fedor Kulikin . . . . . William Armstrong Alexander Vershinin . . . . . Harcourt Williams Baroni Nicholai . . . . . Joseph A. Dodd Vassili Solen . . . . . Felix Aymer Ivan Chebutkin . . . . . Leyton Canceller Alexey Fedotik . . . . . Robert Mason Leonid Rode . . . . . Ernest Wainwright Fersajet . . . . . Ernest Warburton Anfisa . . . . . Madeline Clayton

LONDON, England—"Doubt," said Carlyle, in a famous passage, "can be solved only by action." In a recent number of the Anglo-French Review, was an open letter from Mr. George Clemenceau regarding "Une Jeune Fille Qui S'Ennuie." This young lady, no fictitious person, supposedly, though not lacking in any of the material necessities of life, was thoroughly bored with her existence, and uncertain where or how she had best seek an objective. There are many such, unhappily, in France today; but in Russia there were, and are, still more.

"Tis of those that Chekhov treats in his play, "The Three Sisters," written in 1902, and first produced during the same year, at the Art Theater, Moscow. The revival at the Art Theater, London, was under the direction of Madame Donnet.

The three sisters, and their brother, having lived happily in Moscow, have come, being now fatherless, to a large country town, many of whose inhabitants are in an advanced stage of that apathy and boredom so prevalent among Russian middle class society, 20 years ago. The Prosvorovs, though educated, alert and intelligent, soon succumb to the stifling atmosphere of their narrow, provincial existence. They, too, become like their neighbors, frivolous, bored, apathetic or quarrelsome, in turn, according to the mood of the moment. They take no interest in their work, those that do any, and their constant cry is Moscow! Moscow! The sisters for a time have a glimpse of happiness, but this fades and the brother is not a business success.

Music in London, Ontario  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—In the Musical Art Society of this city western Ontario has an organization which, since it was started by local musicians a few years ago, has withstood a tendency to disregard the need of higher musical education locally.

The sacred drama, Cesar Franck's Beatitudes, will be heard for the first time in Melbourne in June. When the score and parts reached this city the Philharmonic Choir immediately put it into rehearsal. Mr. Alberto Zelman, their able conductor, may be justly proud of his record in the matter of first performances of notable compositions. His recent concert of works by Sir Edward Elgar was a distinguished success.

Now all this sounds like unrelied tragedy; and there are those who will tell you that "The Three Sisters" is that sort of play. Surely it is not.

Beneath Russian despondency are hidden an idealism, an optimism at once

beautiful and profound. At the close,

while old Ivan behind is muttering:

"Cry on, after all, what does it matter?" Irina, with a sister on either arm, lifts her head, and, conscious now

that in work for others lies the solution of their problems, says quietly, yet triumphantly: "The time will come."

The play does not afford much scope

for acting; and the cast might be described as competent rather than distinguished. The three sisters, however, were played with much sincerity and feeling by Miss Margery Bryce, Miss Irene Rathbone, and Miss Dorothy Massingham, while Mr. Harcourt Williams, as Vershinin, gave an excellent study of the philosophic, idealistic colonel. Mr. Nesbitt as the brother, and Mr. Armstrong, as Maria's husband, the self-satisfied schoolmaster, both did good work. The play was well received.

## HOUSING LOANS IN MANITOBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Active participation in the loans advanced by the provincial government for the purpose of assisting house construction in the various municipalities where the lack of accommodation is being felt as a serious handicap is indicated by applications to the Provincial Treasurer, W. J. Ptolmey, which to date total \$3,400,000. The suburban municipalities adjacent to Winnipeg have all made applications running into hundreds of thousands of dollars and many of the outside towns are seeking loans, the shortage in houses apparently being felt everywhere. The total amount appropriated by the Province for this purpose was \$2,500,000.

## FRENCH TREATY TO TERMINATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A statement was made in the House of Commons recently, to the effect that notice had been given of the intention to terminate the trade treaty between France and Canada. This would cease to have effect on June 19, of this year. The government had intimated to the French Government its willingness to confer on new trade relations.

## MUSIC

### Melbourne Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Mr. J. G. Alkmann, who recently took office as Lord Mayor has mooted the idea of a municipal band to give afternoon and evening concerts in the parks and also, a series of free Sunday evening concerts in the Town Hall.

In conjunction with the Lady Northcote Orchestra Trust, the only responsible organization whose chief aim is the promotion of orchestral concerts, the Lord Mayor arranged that the inaugural concert of this latter series should take the form of an orchestral concert to be held on a Sunday evening near the end of March. The program included Beethoven's Fête Symphonie; Handel's Largo arranged for organ, harp and strings; Egmont Overture of Beethoven and vocal numbers by Miss Mary Mack. The conductor on this occasion was Mr. Ezio Kost.

The Lady Northcote Orchestra Trust is a public organization formed to enable Prof. Marshall Hall to carry out to some extent his orchestral mission in Melbourne. Owing to the generosity of Messrs. Chappells, music publishers of London, the income of the trust has been doubled and this year it will be possible to give a series of five concerts, commencing in June. Mr. Ezio Kost will conduct the first three; Mr. Gibson Young, who is also the hon. secretary of the trust, will conduct the fourth concert; and Mr. J. J. Bailey the fifth, which will contain a performance of Brahms' Song of Destiny for choir and orchestra.

There is a deep-seated foreboding that this year will see the termination of Mr. Verbrugghen's tenure of office as director of this institution. This would also mean that the New South Wales State Orchestra would lose a remarkably fine conductor. For the last four years Mr. Verbrugghen has given his services to the orchestra. This state of affairs, in view of the magnificent success of his recent tours, cannot continue. Already Mr. Verbrugghen has had an offer from America to conduct orchestral concerts at an annual salary of \$20,000. He is prepared to remain in Australia for considerably less than that figure. Surely Australian music lovers must see that such a powerful cultural influence is retained at any cost.

Mr. Roland Foster, of the Conservatorium, has recently returned from Europe and America and now settles down as chief of the Vocal School. Mr. Foster is also editor-in-chief of the Conservatorium Magazine and proposes to make this publication fill a national need.

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Music in London, Ontario  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—In the Musical Art Society of this city western Ontario has an organization which, since it was started by local musicians a few years ago, has withstood a tendency to disregard the need of higher musical education locally.

To Albert D. Jordan, a musician of note, much of the credit is due for the progress that has been made here. He has had faithful support from a number of Londoners and from Toronto, Detroit, Boston, and New York artists as well. These have frequently lent their services to stimulate public interest. It is part of Mr. Jordan's plan to bring musicians of world note to London as well as to develop talent here. Each year sees a concert of metropolitan character that is a delight to the music lover, and each year seems some improvement.

The annual program of the Musical Art Society has just been given, and the London orchestra has come in for words of warm praise. It is not yet an all-London orchestra, nor yet a all-Canadian orchestra, but something more than a beginning has been made to this end—Mr. Jordan, who led the organization through a most exacting program, and who paid tribute to the Detroit and Toronto artists who assisted, expressed the hope that this city might yet have a made-in-London orchestra.

The concert this year was fortunate in having the brilliant Danish pianist Vilgo Kihl as soloist. He played the "Turkish March" from the Ruins of Athens, Beethoven's Fifth Concerto and Chopin's F Minor Etude. The orchestra played brilliantly the William Tell Overture and Edward German's "Torch Dance." The orchestral accompaniments to the pianist's numbers were also evidence of exacting care and study.

HARBOR SCHEME FOR SARNIA  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

SARNIA, Ontario—With the prospect of Canadian Pacific Railway extension to serve Sarnia in the not distant future, attention is being turned again to harbor development and schemes abandoned when the war broke out are being considered again. A big program is being prepared and will be submitted to the government at Ottawa within a year. It is planned to deepen Sarnia Bay and provide larger docking areas for deep-water boats. This has been a drawback here and 1,000,000 tons of shipping annually go past this port because of lack of docking facilities. Most of the good dockage here is owned by private companies such as the Northern Navigation Company, and is in constant use by vessels of the company. Elevators of 1,000,000 bushels capacity are also

part of the proposals. With additional rail facilities to the east, Sarnia would undoubtedly become a port of the first magnitude on Lake Huron. The rail run from Sarnia to Montreal is many days shorter than by water.

## LABOR AND LEGION CONTEST IN MISSOURI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Union Labor organizations have announced opposition to the candidacy of all legislators who voted for the antisodomy bill passed by the last Legislature. The bill was bitterly opposed by union Labor as a whole, and was advocated by the American Legion. The Legion, through Ulric Bell, state commander, and Sam H. McMeekin, commander of Jefferson Post, has announced that it will not only oppose the Labor movement, but will use its influence against any candidates who voted or worked against the measure.

Officials of the McDougall-Duluth

## SHIPBUILDING ON SUPERIOR CURTAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—Shipbuilding operations at the head of the Lakes that were on a large scale during the period of the war, are being rapidly curtailed. The Globe yard at Superior has just launched its two last steamers built under government contracts, and when their superstructures have been completed, as expected about June 15, the company proposes to remove its plant and establish a yard at Baltimore, Maryland. The Superior Shipbuilding Company has completed its government contracts and has no other jobs on hand beyond repair work, and the Whitney Brothers yards at Superior have finished up a contract for the building of large tugs to be used in fishing operations on the Atlantic coast.

Officials of the McDougall-Duluth

Shipbuilding Company hope to make their enterprise a permanent one here. That company is now engaged on a foreign contract for five ocean-going freighters obtained in competition with other plants both in this country and in England. A model town was built by the company at its site at Riverside, on the St. Louis River, and strong efforts will be made to maintain a force of 1000 men in permanent employment.

## ROAD-BUILDING IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—Texas is building nearly \$9,000,000 worth of hard-surfaced highways at the present time, according to C. N. Avery, commissioner of construction of the State Highway Department. Contracts amounting to \$4,500,000 have recently been awarded in Texas, and bids have been advertised for on fully this amount of road work, he said.

## DEPRECIATION OF JAPANESE YEN

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Japanese yen is depreciating so fast that it now takes \$48.25, when sent through local Japanese banks, to make 100 yen in Japan, as against \$48.62 a little more than a week ago. T. Isobe, manager of the local branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, says that this depreciation is due to the fact that today Japan is importing more than she is exporting.

Japan was exporting a tremendous quantity of goods to foreign countries during the war, but since its termination the reverse has become the rule, the result being that Japan's imports are exceeding her exports by about \$6,000,000 yen annually. Mr. Isobe says. Viewed from one angle, the excess of imports over exports is a good thing for the Japanese people, he sometimes, because it brings down the prices of home products and therefore reduces the cost of living to some extent.

The store closes at 5 P. M. daily

**B. Altman & Co.**

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

### Women's

## Crepe de Chine Dress Skirts

in the new plaited models, will be placed on sale on Monday at the exceptionally low price of

**\$12.85**

The assortment comprises 300 attractive skirts in white, black, brown, navy blue, tan and teinte de chair.

(Third Floor)

## Imported Spring Suitings and Sports Cloths

(54 inches wide)

of exceptionally fine qualities, will be offered on Monday

at **\$3.95** per yard,

a price that is unusually low for this class of merchandise.

The selection consists of plain cheviots, novelty checks, and plaids and stripes in black-and-tan combinations.

## DOMESTIC LIFE OF THE HOPI INDIANS

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
Domestic relations in the families of the Hopi Indians have been well established by custom, that great shaper of human fortunes. By an unwritten law, the house belongs to the Hopi woman who has built it, and who performs the household labor. She grinds the corn, carries the water, does the cooking, keeps the house tidy and takes care of the babies. But the popular notion that the Indian makes his wife do all of the work while he in his lordly might idles or fights is soon dispelled if one lives among the mesa people for any length of time.

In the sandy fields below the house the man toils—preparing the soil, planting, hoeing, irrigating, and protecting the crops from invaders. Windbreaks must be constructed to prevent the shifting of the sandy soil during a storm, and sudden rushes of water must be guarded against. Then there is the final gathering in of the crops, the herding of sheep, and the bringing of wood many miles on the backs of burros. If he has a spare day or two from his own work, the Hopi man who is thrifty enough to own a horse and wagon often earns a little "shiva" by doing odd jobs of hauling for his neighbors.

If domestic difficulties arise between husband and wife the process of divorce is swift and simple. Should the wife consider herself seriously wronged, as she frequently has reason to do when the man gambles away his entire belongings, she does not hear to a court of justice, as her white sister would do. Her method is much simpler. She merely places her husband's saddle outside the door during his absence.

Upon his return, the saddle speaks volumes. There are no accusations, no explanations, no apologies. There is no publicity! The husband takes up his abode in another part of the village, and there remains until an agreement is reached, and this agreement involves an earnest avowal of better conduct on the part of the man, who is then permitted to return to his wife and home. If no agreement is reached, a state of divorce exists automatically, and the woman probably marries again at the first desirable opportunity. The man's domestic future is likely to be the more precarious.

Aside from their customary household duties, many of the women have other occupations. At the village of Ship'lova, called "the second mesa," or at Walpi, the "first Mesa," the Hopi woman may be a potter. At the village of Oraibi, the "middle mesa," she may be a basket maker, but she may never be a blanket weaver; for that, strangely enough, is the work of the Hopi man.

### Skilled Artisans

In the quiet of the woman's house, or under an improvised shade during the long summer afternoons, the basket maker works busily. Many "ba-homas" (white men) are coming to the ceremony of the Snake Dance, and "shiva" will buy luxuries for the feast. The potter also plies her trade with a thought of the white man's visit. Though at her best she has not forgotten the joy of the craft, the silent, creative force within which speaks to her of beauty.

These artisans have attained a high degree of skill. The contour of the jars is never lacking in repose, dignity, and balance. The designs of pottery and baskets, while for the most part symbolic, are poetic and rhythmical. Here the Indian woman reveals her sense of the beautiful. Here is the expression of her secret, aesthetic feeling. Out of years of drudgery and pain and hardship this survives. It challenges the best art of the white man with all his boasted civilization. And so he comes to buy.

The slender Hopi maiden and the bent, wrinkled wife sit together at their work, and the poetry of form and line and color, the symmetry of design grow under their dusky fingers. The sun glows over the yellow pueblos, and the purple shadows creeps into the desert. Something of the strange beauty of it all creeps into the worker's art. The white man may imitate, he cannot originate these things. They are the Indian's dream. We half understand—and we marvel.

During the short winter days the Hopi man is busy in the "kiva," weaving the much-prized blankets of wool, dyed blue with sun-flower seeds. These blankets are used for the loose garments worn by the women as well as the flowing robes of the men, and they will wear a generation. Necessity has guided the hand of the weaver into the way of simplicity and durability. He has learned the fundamentals of real art. In his clothing, houses, baskets, pottery, or other product, the Indian has met the demands of his environment with a high degree of imaginative intelligence.

### Dances and Ceremonies

And to appreciate the Hopi's art one should study his ceremonials. These tribes are, perhaps, the most ceremonial of all pagan people. Their pageants, called dances, are purely religious, and make up the complicated worship which these people have known for centuries. Into blankets, pottery, baskets, all that the Hopi makes, goes something of religious or poetic significance.

Aside from the ceremonial snake dance by which the mesa people are now widely known, the "kachina" dances of the "kiva" are perhaps the most weird and grotesque. They are held during the winter season, and are impersonations of the once living "kachinas" or prayer-makers. They are an attempt to persuade the gods to give the blessing of rain and insure abundant crops. The same invocation is the motif of the snake dance. The "kachinas" are the revered spirits of the Hopi ancestors, whose special duty and pleasure is to make prayerful

solicitations to the gods for the well-being of their children.

Both the preparation for and the observance of the "kachina" dances are held at night in the dimly-lit "kiva," or sacred pit, which is sunk deep into the ground and is used as a place of distinctive ritual and worship. Leather masks made in strange and fanciful designs, and decorated in bright colors, are worn by the dancers. For these ceremonials only are the women ever admitted to the "kiva."

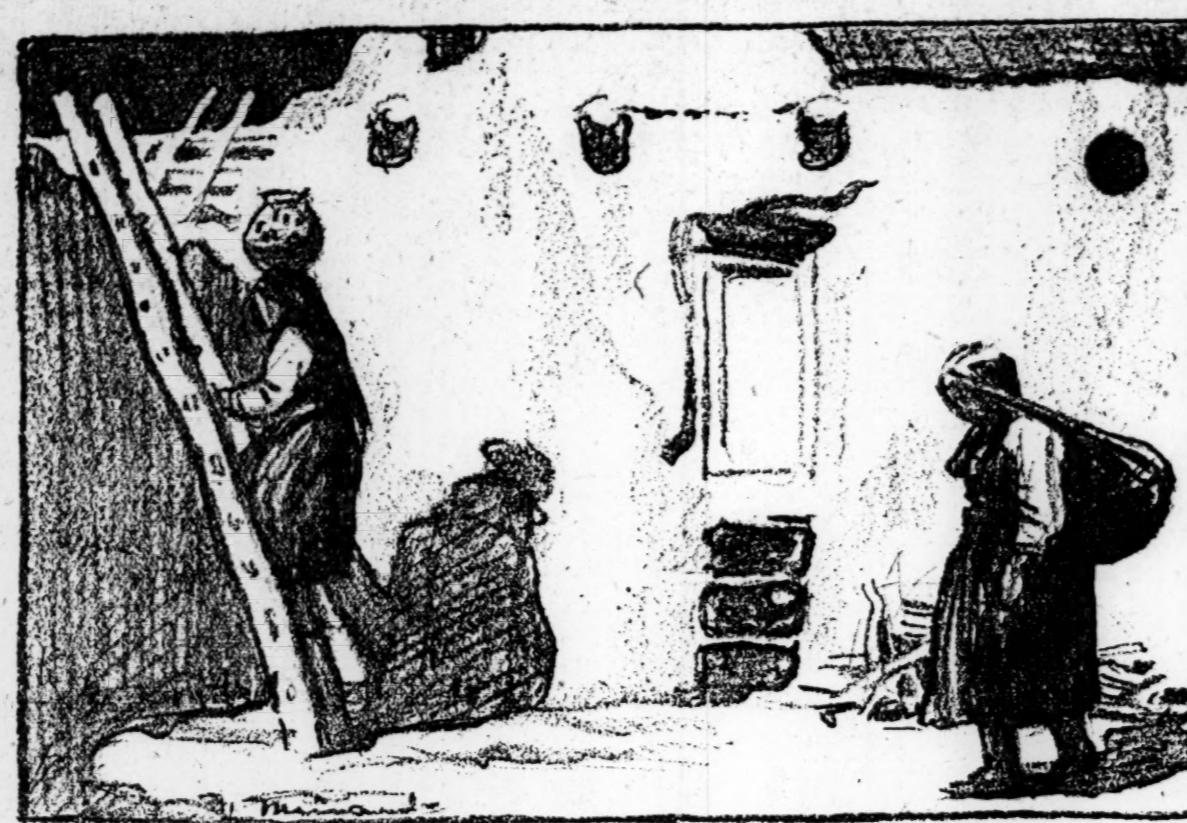
A small fire burns beneath the cave opening, and the smoke curls up to the outer world. Priests, prayer-makers and dancers file down the ladder through the only entrance. All stand silent before the priest, who sprinkles the dancers with sacred meal ground for the purpose by the young girls of the tribe. A short inward prayer is made by each dancer, and at a sign from the priest they sing a low musical chant, keeping time with a dull beating drum.

Gayly and grotesquely bedecked, the dancers spring into motion, and firelight and shadows play over the half-nude bodies and the barbaric riot of color. Here in their earth chamber the pagan children of the desert offer their supplication to their gods of rain and harvest.

The ceremonial year of the Hopi is divided equally by two great events—the arrival and departure of the "kachina." In August, when the crops have been assured, these beings are said to go to "Never-ker-lo-be," the place of the high snows. They return again in the month of December.

### Social Life

One who is permitted to live as a brother or sister among the Hopis will find the "kiva" the center of village life. It is a primitive club house



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## CANADA TO PAY IN AMERICAN CURRENCY

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor** from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Announcement was made in Montreal by the American railways operating on this side of the border that they intended to proceed with their regulation providing that all freight shipments to any point in Canada must be prepaid in American currency at the point of destination in Canada, irrespective of the mileage on American lines, or the mileage on Canadian lines. Notice was given by some of the American lines—including the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, which brings in most of the anthracite and bituminous coal into Montreal—that they would not only demand this prepayment, but would refuse any shipment at the border, so that Canadian importers would not be able to get their goods by prepaying freight for the American haul in American currency to the border and then paying the haul in Canada by rail, grind them and sell the flour to the bakers at a reasonable price.

3. To advise the functionaries of the government in the Hauran to facilitate the mission of the delegate.

4. To forbid owners of mills to buy wheat before the complete exhaustion of their present stores.

5. To punish every mill-owner who infringes these orders.

His words were favorably received, and after long consideration they reached the following decisions:

1. The transport of cereals in vehicles and upon beasts of burden is absolutely forbidden. The expedition of the above by rail to the southern and western zones to be temporarily suspended until the arrival of the municipal delegates.

2. A delegate to be sent from Damascus to the Hauran to buy a large quantity of cereals, and convey them, if possible free of cost, to Damascus by rail, grind them and sell the flour to the bakers at a reasonable price.

3. To advise the functionaries of the government in the Hauran to facilitate the mission of the delegate.

4. To forbid owners of mills to buy wheat before the complete exhaustion of their present stores.

5. To punish every mill-owner who infringes these orders.

The municipality learning that a roll of bread was selling for from 15 to 20 piasters a loaf at 16 piasters. It will do its best to lower still more the retail price upon the arrival of the cereals from the Hauran, and fully expect success in this.

Wheat which was being exported from Damascus was brought back; four wagons of contraband were stopped at Misloun, while four millers were called before the military tribunal for having hidden wheat in their mills.

Coal importers in Montreal state that this will certainly mean an increase of 50 cents a ton on coal for Montreal and probably more in other places. Exactly similar conditions obtain with regard to the iron and steel, shipbuilding and other industries. The railways will also be hit, since they are very heavy users of structural steel, and other steel products used in the building of locomotives and cars.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

## More Stringent Credit Conditions Accompany Economic Readjustment Throughout World—Investment Opportunities

Stringent credit conditions throughout the world due to the war seem to be intensified rather than lessened as economic readjustment takes place. Although the United States is in better position financially and industrially than any other important country involved in the war, the monetary strain in this country is not only unabated but more pronounced than ever. This is evidenced by the attitude of the banks in regard to lending money. They not only have advanced interest rates until the ruling rate for commercial paper is now 7 per cent, which is the highest, with the exception of 1914, that it has been in 13 years, but they are not inclined to lend money freely even at the high rates. Call money frequently rises as high as 15 per cent.

## Improvement in Call Rates

That there has been a slight, but nevertheless perceptible, improvement in the call rate in the last month or two is seen from a comparison of the renewal rate in New York each month in the current year. Last month the average renewal rate was 7.28 per cent over a period of 21 money market days. In that time renewals were made at 10 per cent once, on the 18th, and once at 9 per cent, on the 19th. The renewal rate was 8 per cent six times in April. It was 7 per cent eight times and five times at 6 per cent. Not once this year has the call money rate been under 6 per cent. This in itself is undeniably a sign of decidedly firm money.

The renewal rate in April was on an average lower than in either of the three preceding months. In March the average renewal rate was 8.17 per cent, or nearly a point higher than the April figure. In February renewals averaged 9.94 per cent and in January the average figure 8.09 per cent. The February average renewal rate was 2.66 per cent higher than the April showing.

## Needs of European Nations

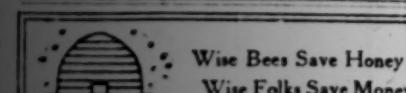
With the exception of a short time at the beginning of the war the Bank of England discount rate of 7 per cent is the highest it has been in 13 years. European nations are in urgent need of money for rehabilitation and other purposes. Were funds to be had as required the return to normal conditions throughout the world would be facilitated. The need for money is expected to continue indefinitely and for that reason easier rates may not be expected for a long time to come.

High interest rates prevailing offer wonderful opportunities for investments. When the United States Government issues can be bought at a price to yield 6 per cent on the investment, and when first-class industrial and railroad bonds are obtainable on a basis to yield from 7 to 8 per cent, and in some cases even more, it can be the better understood that the present investment opportunity is almost unprecedented.

In the last few weeks some department stores have offered inducements to the public through the reduction of costs of materials, and some of the most careful observers of the situation maintain that this indicates that the handwriting is on the wall of what may be expected later on. Business in the various department stores recently, it is said, has fallen off considerably, and it is reported that there have been cancellations of commitments previously made by such concerns.

## Need of Deflation

Some bankers feel that as soon as a proper degree of deflation has been accomplished, there will be more money available for investments and the situation in this respect should improve. It is their opinion that the securities markets will have fully reflected such a situation well in advance of its accomplishment, so that by the time real curtailment takes place in the commercial world, the stock and bond markets will be in a position to reflect the betterment that ultimately must follow. Therefore little surprise has been shown in the financial community over the recent upheaval in the securities markets, and the general feeling is that there will be no appreciable betterment in this respect until such time as it will be possible again to establish more normal rates for money.

 Wise Bees Save Honey  
Wise Folks Save Money

## Interest Begins

MAY 10

LAST DIVIDEND 4 1/2%

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS  
Massachusetts Savings Banks have no shareholders. All profits, after paying expenses, are paid to depositors, or set aside in a fund for their protection.

Make use of the "People's Banks." Open an account today.

HOME SAVINGS BANK  
INCORPORATED 1869  
38 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market				
Open	High	Low	Last	Last
Am Can	42	42	41	41 1/2
Am Car & Fdy.	132	132	132	132 1/2
Am C. & G.	92	91	89	90 1/2
Am Loop	95	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Am Smelters	60	60 1/2	60	60 1/2
Am Sugar	129	130	129	130
Am Tel & Tel	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Atchison	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
At. Gulf & W.L.	168	174 1/2	163	171 1/2
B. & L.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Bald Loco	116 1/2	117	114 1/2	115 1/2
Beth Steel B	96	96	93 1/2	94 1/2
Can Pac.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117	117 1/2
Cent Leather	74	74	72 1/2	73
Chandler	144 1/2	145 1/2	141 1/2	145 1/2
Ch. M & St. P.	34	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Chic R. & P.	34	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Chino	33	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Corn Prods.	97 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	97
Crucible Steel	138	139	134	138
Cuba Can Sug.	53	53 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Cuba Can Sug. pf.	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
End Johnson	100	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Gen Motors	128	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Goodrich	62 1/2	63 1/2	62	62 1/2
Int Paper	74	74	72 1/2	73
Inspiration	53 1/2	53 1/2	53	53
Kennecott	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Marine	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Marine pf.	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Mex Pet.	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Mo. Pacific	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
N. Y. Central	70 1/2	71	70 1/2	70 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
No Pacific	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75
Pan Am Pet.	97 1/2	97 1/2	94 1/2	97 1/2
Pan Am P. B.	93 1/2	93 1/2	91	92 1/2
Penn	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40
Price-Arrow	105	105 1/2	104	105 1/2
Punta Alegre	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Reading	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Rep I. & St.	97 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Riv Ditch N. Y.	114 1/2	116 1/2	114 1/2	116 1/2
Sinclair	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
So Pacific	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Studebaker	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Texaco	48	48 1/2	48	48 1/2
Tex. & Pac.	99 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2
Transcont Oil	16 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
Un Pacific	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
U. S. Rubber	99 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
U. S. Realty	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55
Utah Copper	70	70	69 1/2	70
Westinghouse	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Willys-Over	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Worthington	71 1/2	71 1/2	70	70
Total sales	534,000 shares.			

## REACTIONARY TREND IN STOCK MARKET

Stocks on the New York exchange were reactionary yesterday. No reason was advanced for the weakness except the scarcity of money. Call rates, however, continued fairly easy. Business was much smaller in volume than it has been in some time. Total sales aggregated less than 600,000 shares. At the close American Woolen was off 1 1/2, Bethlehem B 1 1/2, Vandalia 2 1/2 and Republic Steel 2 1/2. Royal Dutch gained 2 1/2 and Atlantic Gulf & West Indies 2 1/2.

On the Boston exchange Calumet & Hecla lost 5, Swift 3 1/2, Libby 1 1/2 and Swift International 2 1/2.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Bid	Asked
American-Anglo	23
Atlantic Refining	110
do pfd	104
Bonne Sormy	450
Buckeye Pipe	91
Chestnuthill Mfg	225
do pfd	102
Continental Oil	155
do pfd	105
Crescent Pipe	139
Cumberland Pipe	140
Eureka Pipe	62
Galena Signal	66
do pfd	57
do pfd (new)	85
Illinoian Pipe Line	165
Indiana Pipe	50
National Transist	29
New York Transit	155
Ohio Pipe	98
Penn Central Pipe	127
Penn-Mex Fuel	47
Pierce Oil	17 1/2
Prairie Oil	85
Prairie & G	595
Prairie Pipe	207
Solar Refining	375
Southwest Pipe	128
Southwestern Pipe	309
St. Louis Pipe	300
St. Paul Pipe	170
S. W. Penn Pipe	165
S. O. Cal.	330
S. O. Kan.	570
S. O. Ky.	390
S. O. Neb.	480
S. O. N. J.	690
S. O. N. Y.	705
S. O. Okla.	1,041
S. O. of N. Y.	415
S. O. Ohio	450
S. O. pfd	102
Swan & Finch	90
Union Tank	108
do pfd	97
Vacuum Oil	380
Washington Oil	39
S. O. old stock (All on)	2,440

## FOREIGN BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 2 1/2s	91.80	92.30	91.80
Lib 3 1/2s	88.00	88.50	87.80
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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## YALE WINS FIRST AVIATION MEET

Fliers of the University Score Nine Points at the Mineola Intercollegiates—Perry of Williams Is the Individual Star

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MINEOLA, Long Island—The first annual meet of the Intercollegiate Flying Association for reserve officers of the United States air service was successfully held yesterday afternoon. The weather was cloudy, with a strong northerly wind which caused considerable delay and compelled the cancellation of the flight for altitude. Eleven colleges were represented and nine of these scored points. The fliers of Yale University, headed by Sumner Sewall '20, scored the most points, but the greatest individual success was scored by R. K. Perry of Williams College, who scored six points and gave his college second place.

The first event of the afternoon was the cross-country race. This was changed from 100 to 25 miles, so that only one lap was made. The Yale team, composed of G. W. Horne '21, and J. T. Cripe, were first, making the round in 16m. S. S. Richards and W. G. Nowell of Lehigh University were only a few seconds behind, while R. B. Patch '22 and H. B. Pentland '20 of Cornell University were third.

This was followed by the acrobatic flying, in which Samuel Kirkland of Columbia University was an outstanding winner. Sewall of Yale was second, and S. H. Paul of University of Pennsylvania third by a close margin. G. F. Bickford '20 of Wesleyan University also performed some very difficult feats, but was disqualified for descending too far in a double tail spin and falling flat.

In the alert competition Perry scored first, with D. H. Manchester '20 of Wesleyan and Sewall of Yale respectively second and third. This event involved rising from a cot, putting on outer clothing and goggles, and starting the plane. The first to arise in the air won the event. Perry's time was 27s. In the landing competition, which was extremely difficult owing to the strong wind, M. H. Pyne of Princeton University was first; J. D. McKellar of University of Pittsburgh, second; and Perry of Williams, third. The point goes to Sewall, and to Yale University, 9; Williams College, 6; Columbia University, 3; Princeton University, 3; Lehigh University, 2; University of Pittsburgh, 2; Wesleyan University, 2; Cornell University, 1; University of Pennsylvania, 1.

The prizes will be awarded and new officers elected at a meeting to take place at the Yale Club, New York, today.

## PENN CRICKET TEAM MAY VISIT CANADA

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The University of Pennsylvania cricket squad is practicing daily for the season's regular schedule which will get started today with Haverford College at Haverford. The second match will be played with the Merion Cricket Club at Merion, next Saturday, and the following week the Red and Blue will journey to New York for a match with the Staten Island Cricket Club. The last regular contest will take place June 5 with Haverford College on the Merion field.

Several Canadian teams have written to the Pennsylvania management asking for matches to be played in Canada after college has closed. The Haverford College team made a similar trip last year and it is the desire of the local management to arrange a 10-day tour for the university eleven to meet teams in and around Toronto and Montreal. The alumni will be asked to help finance the trip.

## MAJORS ENCOURAGE BASEBALL FOR BOYS

CINCINNATI, Ohio—To encourage the playing of baseball by American youths the joint rules committee of the National and American leagues has designed a special sized boys' diamond and a special sized boys' ball for boys under 16 years of age.

Announcement of this action is contained in a bulletin bearing the signatures of B. B. Johnson and J. A. Heydler, presidents of the American and National leagues, respectively. The bulletin says that baseball is the national game of the United States, and it appeals to every person interested in the welfare of American boys to assist these boys to practice the game.

Baseball, the bulletin states, typifies American character and American genius in that it teaches fundamental democracy, instant decision, instant action and individual self-reliance, with full recognition of law and order and proper respect for elected authorities.

## FIFTY-SEVEN ENTER BRITISH GOLF PLAY

LONDON, England (Friday)—Fifty-seven entries have been received for the British ladies' golf championship tournament which begins at New Castle, County Down, Ireland, next Tuesday. This is about a third of the record entry of 166 received for the 1914 play. In addition to the four American entrants, Miss Marion Hollins, Mrs. C. H. Vanderbilt, Miss Mildred Caverley and Miss Rosamond Sherwood, there are two Canadians,

and many prominent English and Irish champions and former champions.

The draw for the first round brings Miss Caverley against Miss A. C. MacKenzie, of Toronto; Mrs. Vanderbeck vs. Miss Ames; Miss Hollins vs. Mrs. Cruise and Miss Sherwood vs. Miss M. Griffith.

The American players went around the course yesterday in good form notwithstanding the high wind and a torrential downpour of rain. At the completion of the round Miss Hollins said to The Associated Press correspondent:

"We love the course and are delighted with our visit here. The surroundings are beautiful and we are looking forward to a very pleasant stay."

## EIGHT COLLEGES IN TENNIS PLAY

Dartmouth, Williams and Massachusetts Institute of Technology Likely Candidates for Titles

## NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE (Singles)

1900—E. T. Gross ..... Brown  
1901—E. T. Gross ..... Brown  
1902—F. Bradley ..... Technology  
1903—Lyons ..... Williams  
1904—F. Smith ..... Williams  
1905—R. F. Parting ..... Technology  
1906—J. B. Learned ..... Technology  
1907—H. H. Harris ..... Dartmouth  
1910—F. H. Harris ..... Dartmouth  
1911—C. L. Johnston Jr. ..... Amherst  
1912—C. L. Johnston Jr. ..... Amherst  
1913—H. H. Harris ..... Dartmouth  
1914—F. H. Harris ..... Dartmouth  
1915—C. L. Johnston Jr. ..... Amherst  
1916—H. H. Harris ..... Dartmouth  
1917—No tournament.

1918—E. H. Hendrickson ..... Amherst  
1919—Hermann Broockmann ..... Technology  
(Doubles)

1900—Summerhill and Willis ..... Bates  
1901—Gross and Godding ..... Brown  
1902—Plimpton and Collette ..... Amherst  
1903—Paine and Dana ..... Bowdoin  
1904—Smith and Northrop ..... Williams  
1905—Smith and Northrop ..... Williams  
1906—Purcell and Nichols ..... Technology  
1907—Learnard and Coffin ..... Technology  
1908—White and Holton ..... Wesleyan  
1909—Smith and Wolf ..... Dartmouth  
1910—Holton and Bacon ..... Wesleyan  
1911—Harris and Nelson ..... Dartmouth  
1912—Johnston and Miller ..... Amherst  
1913—Bacon and Richards ..... Wesleyan  
1914—Edsall and Burgwin ..... Trinity  
1915—Cutler and Maynard ..... Williams  
1916—Maynard and Rockwood ..... Williams  
1917—No tournament.

1918—Brookmann and Wel. .... Technology  
1919—Larson and Carlton ..... Dartmouth

Speci ally for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Another

change in leadership took place in the American League yesterday, the Chicago White Sox again rising to the top of the column, while Boston and Cleveland, their nearest competitors, lost their games. But four points separate the White Sox from the Red, and today's results may cause another general shake-up among the leading trio.

New York lost again and fell into the second division, while Washington and St. Louis are in a tie for fourth

place. Philadelphia improved its prospects somewhat by a victory over the Red Sox, while the Detroit team dropped another game by a wide margin.

Three other candidates who may work into some of the dual meets are J. R. P. McKnight '20, G. N. Wigle '20, and W. C. Reckless '20. Four singles and two doubles are usually played in a dual meet and it is most always possible to get seven or eight men in the contests.

Dates of four dual meets have been set, and there is a possibility that two more will be secured, namely, with the University of Oklahoma and Ohio State University. The schedule as it stands is as follows:

May 1—University of Wisconsin at Chi-

cago; May 14—University of Michigan at Chi-

cago; May 21—University of California at Chi-

cago; May 27, 28—Eleventh annual confer-

ence meet at Chicago.

Technology and Dartmouth are now holding the singles and doubles titles respectively, Hermann Broockmann '20 of Technology having won the singles title in 1919 and R. R. Larmon '19 and J. P. Carlton '22 of Dartmouth the doubles.

Dartmouth, Technology, and Williams appear to be the leading candidates for the honors this spring. Broockmann will try to defend his title in the singles and he is sure to put up a great battle; but he is going to have some strong competition from at least two players. A. H. Chapin Jr., 23 of Williams, runner-up to Vincent Richards in the United States junior championship last year, is bound to make things interesting for the champion while C. W. Sanders Jr. of Dartmouth, ranked as 33 in the United States ranking list last fall, is another player who is expected to figure in the singles championship.

Carlton has this year been playing with Sanders as a partner in the doubles, and they have shown considerable strength as a team and are pretty sure to be heard from in the final at Chestnut Hill. In the recent meet with Brown University they won two love sets from J. D. E. Jones '21 and H. B. Stearns '21, the strongest doubles team at Brown.

Amherst is leading in the race for the championship cup and is the only college which has a chance to win permanent possession this year. Amherst has scored 6½ points and needs ½ points more to win. Should Amherst win either the singles or doubles title and be runner-up in either, it will give that college the trophy. Williams and Technology are tied for second place in the standing, with 4½ points to the credit of each, while Wesleyan is fourth with 2½, Trinity fifth with 1½, Dartmouth sixth with 1, and Bates last with ½ point.

ILLINI AND MICHIGAN IN MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—For the first time in the history of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, the University of Illinois and the University of Michigan will compete in a dual field and track meet today at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Michigan was defeated for the "Big Ten" indoor championship, 31% to 27½, the Illinois, this being the first time in three years that the Wolverines failed to hold the conference championship. The strength of Illinois will be in the middle distance runs and the relay, while Michigan rules favorite in the dashes, hurdles and field events.

VANDERBILT WINS MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—Alabama Polytechnic Institute was defeated here on Saturday by Vanderbilt University in a dual track meet. The final score was 63 to 30.

BRAVES DEFEAT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—

BROOKLYN piloted up a lead in the second and third innings yesterday which the

## FOUR STARS ARE OUT AT CHICAGO

Maroon's Prospects of Winning the Intercollegiate Conference Lawn Tennis Championship in Spring Considered Bright

CHICAGO, Illinois—With four stars, one of them a former singles champion of the Conference, in his squad of nine varsity candidates, Dr. D. B. Reed, lawn tennis coach at the University of Chicago for the last nine years, looks forward to the Conference tennis season which opens in May with a good deal of confidence.

There has been little opportunity so far for matches to determine the possible team standing of the rival varsity aspirants, but from their records of performance in the past, Ruthven Pike '20, H. F. Vories '22, Perry Segal '22, and A. A. Stagg '21, are rated highest. W. E. Kramer '20, a fast-playing veteran of last year's team, is at present ineligible. He may become eligible later.

Pike and Kramer are the only letter men back in college. Pike brought the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association single championship to the Maroon in 1918. He plays mostly in the back court; but he can cover well at the net when the need arises. He is not much on volleying, and is more of a singles than a doubles player.

Vories attracted attention while at the University of Chicago High School when he played in a great many high school tournaments. He is a back-court player and ground strokes are his favorites. Segal came into local tennis prominence when at the Hyde Park High School. He puts up a speedy, all-round game.

Stagg, son of A. A. Stagg, who has been athletic director at the University of Chicago for 29 years, has also been a well-known high school player. He was runner-up in the interscholastic high school tournament held by the Maroon in 1917.

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BRAVES DEFEAT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—

BROOKLYN piloted up a lead in the second and third innings yesterday which the

locals were not able to overcome, the Braves winning 8 to 6. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E  
Boston ..... 0 3 2 0 0 1 1 1 — 8 9 0  
Philadelphia ..... 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 1 — 6 12 1  
Batteries—Jones, McQuillan and O'Neill; Cantwell, Smith and Wheat.

CHICAGO NATIONALS WIN

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Chicago's lead of three runs in the third started the locals' downfall yesterday, the game ending 6 to 4 in favor of the Cubs. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E  
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 — 6 12 1  
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 — 4 8 2  
Batteries—Alexander and Killifer; Carlson, Meador, Schmidt.

CHICAGO AGAIN AT LEAGUE HEAD

Goes From Third Place to First as Result of Victory While Its Nearest Rivals Lose

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Won Lost P. C.  
Chicago ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 — R H E  
Boston ..... 0 3 2 0 0 1 1 1 — 8 9 0  
Philadelphia ..... 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 1 — 6 12 1  
Cleveland ..... 0 2 1 0 1 1 1 — 7 11 0  
Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 — 6 11 0  
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 — 7 12 0  
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 — 6 10 0  
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 — 6 11 0  
Detroit ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 — 6 10 0  
Detroit ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 — 6 11 0  
Batteries—Alexander and Killifer; Carlson, Meador, Schmidt.

RESULTS FRIDAY

Philadelphia 5, Boston 4.  
Washington 6, New York 5.  
Chicago 6, Cleveland 1.  
St. Louis 10, Detroit 4.

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# MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## POLDOWSKI

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
Music might seem at first sight the most which would best suit women, the art in which to express most naturally their sensibility and their productive imagination. However strange it may seem, music has claimed no woman of genius who could be compared to a Madame de Sévigné, a Jane Austen, an Elizabeth Browning, or a Selma Lagerlöf, in literature; nor to a Rosalba Carriera, a Vigée le Brun, a Berthe Morisot, among the painters. However curious, or however full of merit, certain efforts might have seemed during their times, as, for instance, those of Augusta Holmes, who was undoubtedly gifted and who tried, under Wagnerian influence, to realize musical works strongly and deeply imagined, their interest did not last much more than a generation, and when one now examines such a score as "La Montagne Noire," one can still admire to a certain extent, the cleverness and the poetical feeling of that composer, but the personality of the artist shows itself feebly.

One cannot fail to feel admiration for a woman who endeavors to express artistically deep feelings and large views; nevertheless, till now, it seems that it is in smaller fields, more filled with charm, colored with sentiment or wit rather than with power, that women succeed in producing works of art of a quality outlasting the pleasure of a season, and of keeping their charm and grace after the caprice of a certain fashion has disappeared. It is of great value to an artist to know exactly his limitations and to attempt nothing which exceeds his resources. In this respect one of the contemporary composers who assuredly deserves attention is a woman of Polish origin, educated in France and Belgium, living in England and signing her works by the name of Poldowski.

### Wieniawski's Daughter

The musical gifts of Poldowski are not the result of a tenacious effort, nor a fight against a rebellious nature. Daughter of the famous violinist, Henri Wieniawski, she has derived from her father a melodic facility and a natural ability for technique. To the former gifts she has added two tendencies which are particularly her own, a living interest in new musical expressions and a sense of humor which unites the Polish and Irish characteristics of her forbears. With the exception of an octet for wind instruments in old style which has great charm, of a symphonic piece for piano and orchestra on an Irish theme, and of three recent piano pieces, the whole of Poldowski's work is contained in series of about 30 songs written exclusively to French poems.

In the choice of the poems Poldowski shows a sure taste. She has not been tempted either by the sentimental emotion of the poems for ballads, or by descriptive mediocrities. She began to compose when it was fashionable to set to music the platitudes of Armand Silvestre or the languishing tenderness of Sully-Prud'homme. Poldowski went, however, without hesitation, to poets of the quality of Paul Verlaine, Albert Samain, Henri de Régnier. The greater part of her songs have been set to Verlaine's poems.

### Inspiration in Verlaine

This is certainly not surprising, for it is well known that no poet has ever attracted composers to such an extent, though these efforts have not always been well inspired. If some of them have succeeded in a remarkable way like Claude Debussy in the "Pètes Galantes" or "Ariettes Oubliées," or Gabriel Fauré in "La Bonne Chanson," Maurice Ravel in "Sur l'Herbe," or even Charles Bordes, Ernest Chausson, Dédéat de Sevres, etc., how many are there who, taking the same three or four poems of Verlaine, have only diminished their touching and simple beauty through introducing a musical sentimentality which has nothing to do with the poet's inspiration.

However simple or attractive Verlaine's poetry may seem, it is most difficult to reproduce its true character or faithfully to follow its lines. Its simplicity is due to the most refined processes of sublimation; its ingenuousness very often is only apparent. To render the lights and shades of the poet, to transcribe the subtle nuances, one must not only feel Verlaine, one must also understand him. A musician must possess an intelligence and a sensibility that are quite unusual, before he can render in song the accent and the particular color of such poems.

### High Level of Charm

The score of songs which Poldowski has composed to Verlaine's poems are not all of equal interest. Some of them were written at the beginning of her career, in others inspiration has failed her here and there; but the greater part are on a high level and one never tires of their charm.

Usually composers have borrowed from Verlaine the poems where he has expressed his sentimental emotion. For instance there is many an "Huere Exquise" and plenty of "Voici des fruits, des fleurs, des feuilles et des branches." Seldom have they more than touched the surface of the Verlaine sensibility; they have not penetrated it. In particular they have not observed his exquisite reserve and his discreet manner. They have introduced into the verbal melody of Verlaine some "rubatos" and "vibratos" which spoil the true character, and only diminish the full beauty of the poetry. They have just missed seeing that in Verlaine's poetry, the irony, the witicism, or the restrained sarcasm, are never far away, and that these qualities keep the sentiment from overflowing at the very moment of its most lyric expressions.

Poldowski has also chosen some of the best known poems of Verlaine. She has written an "Huere Exquise"

## PROMETHEAN MYTH IN MUSIC

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

which is certainly not among her finest achievements, but it did not satisfy her, and one can safely say, that the ironical and witty strain of the poet attracted her more than his sentiment. Take, for example, that little masterpiece "Fêtes Galantes"; she did not, like so many others, choose "Mandoline" and "Fantoches." From those 20 poems she has set to music no less than 14, and this was done without any system and simply under the guidance of the attraction that this kind of poetry had for her.

She has almost equally the art of the poet in her musical settings of "Cynthia," "Columbine" and "Cortège." The gaiety, the freshness and the spontaneous verve of Verlaine have been adequately translated, as well as his mixture of tenderness and irony in "Les Indolents" and "Les Ingénus"; also his peculiar picturesqueness has been mirrored in the songs "Brume," "Efet de Neige," "Bruxelles," showing exactly their uncertain and haunting landscapes.

More than anywhere else, Poldowski has reached the true expression of that perfect simplicity and the natural melody which weds the words in two songs of such a different character as "L'Attente," from "La Bonne Chanson," depicting a heart clinging to the promise of happiness, and "Impression fausse," which is truly a little masterpiece of musical understanding, a commentary worthy of the great poet's intention.

Written in a style simple and, at the same time, modern, light and painless, these songs are not merely agreeable amateur compositions, but real musical works springing from an artistic temperament which hovers round the exquisite crossways of the best music and the best poetry.

### CHORAL SINGING IN PHILADELPHIA

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The concert of the Harvard Glee Club under Dr. A. T. Davison gave Philadelphia a new idea of the realizable standard of collegiate singing. The young men from Cambridge sang ancient religious anthems and modern secular lyrics with versatility of mood and manner, but always with a serenity and even a consecrated air, which one would have thought to be quite beyond the ken of the student world. What Mr. Davison has done illustrates the inestimable value of an inspiring preceptor. The results put in evidence were not fortuitous; they came by the drill and discipline of thoroughgoing rehearsal. The enunciation is precise as rifle fire. The attack is instant and unerring, the nuances are sensitive, the balance is as careful as the New England conscience. Above all, there is ever present the impulse that gives life beyond cold precept as to what to do with tones and semi-tones.

The Metropolitan Opera Company closed its season here with a noteworthy presentation of "Eugene Onegin." Claudia Muzio was Tatiana and Flora Perini was Olga. Quite as fine as the individual work of this pair was their confluence in differentiating Tatiana's love-distracted personality from the comparatively modish and conventional mannerism of Olga. The composer himself was the hero of the evening, for the beauty of the score beneath Bodansky's refining hand was made to tell for its whole value. The title-role is too descriptively to command sympathy, and in Giuseppe de Luca was an amiable and gentle figure rather than one of philandering egocentrism. Martinielli's Lenski and Adamo Didur's constructed role of Prince Gremi did not permit to either the lion's share of the limelight. Nowhere are the characteristic effects of the symphonic Tchaikovsky revealed to better advantage than in the ballet music, and the major portion of the audience's favor was bestowed on the dancing measures.

The Philadelphia Operatic Society gave Pierne's "Children's Crusade" in disappointing fashion. The 350 children from schools of the city did their work well, but the 200 members of the society terraced behind them were far from the placid beat of the conductor. The men at the extreme rear were afraid to "sing out," the orchestra was apparently reading at sight, and during the entire first part of the proceedings there was scarcely a moment when singers and players were unanimous. The vaudeville theater "back drop," showing a modern city street, was an absurdly slack substitute in the way of scenery for a suitable suggestion of a "Flemish public square in the year 1212."

A different story was that of the performance of Cade's "The Crusaders" and Henry Hadley's "The New Earth" on the next evening by the Strowbridge & Clothier Chorus. Dr. Herbert J. Tily led the first, and Mr. Hadley the second. There were living tableaux, in good taste, at intervals, that the eye might help the ear to assimilate the dominant idea of the evening. It was a happy inspiration that linked the two works, for the medieval chivalry (it was shown) had transmitted its precious legacy of the ideal to the knights and pilgrims for truth and human liberty who went to war under the insignia of the American expeditionary forces. Mrs. Henry Hotz, Katherine Meisles, and Horatio Connell won new laurels as soloists. Robert Quaid, a tenor new to Philadelphia, is one of the best singers in oratorio or cantata who has appeared here. He was sure of himself and sure of the effect he wished to produce. The voice was extended with no parade of the effort and the sound was good to hear.

The Philadelphia Orchestra brought forward Robert Ganz, the pianist, in

### ERICK FOGG'S COMPOSITIONS

The British Music Society of Manchester has, with the help of Mr. Leigh Henry, just been introduced to the work of a young local composer from whom much is expected. In spite of his youth, Mr. Eric Fogg has given evidence of originality as remarkable as his precocity. Mr. Leigh Henry wrote the pieces of the young player which were performed by a group of instrumentalists, including himself. Mr. Eric Fogg's father is in the Hallé Society's organist. The compositions revealed that intuitive musical gift, so beloved of Mr. Hamilton Hart, who has recently been saying that he rates Berlioz higher as a composer than Wagner, because of his "fresh-sprung melodic line" which is from the heart and not from the head. What the British Music Society is out for is to try and discover originality and intuition; the academies will provide the contrapuntists and the logician. In the work of young men like Mr. Fogg lies the hope of the future, though it is yet too early to speak of actual achievement.

### PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

NEW YORK. New York.—The People's Choral Union, which was established 28 years ago by Frank Damrosch and which is today directed by Edward G. Macquard, held a meeting on the evening of May 6 at the Cooper Union, to which the public was invited to hear plans for the establishment of the organization on a modern footing. The work of the director and his assistants in the preparatory singing classes has hitherto been done voluntarily. Hereafter it is to be done on a paid basis.

Meanwhile, a few years earlier, the Promethean myth had appealed to a young English composer, hardly known then, but destined to become one of the men most powerful for good in British music. A choral work called "Scenes from Prometheus Un-

bound" (to Shelley's words) by Charles Hubert Hastings Parry was produced at the Gloucester Festival of 1880. As the world reckons things, it was not a success, but it marked a new epoch in English music as surely as Beethoven's *Eroica* had done in European art. To both Beethoven and Parry the old myth stood for the same things, and to both of them came the experience of a gigantic world struggle. They came through it with their belief in the brotherhood of man unshaken.

Latest in point of time stands Scriabin's "Prometheus." Here again the myth of the Fire-Bringer has been chosen as the subject of a work which marks a new era in music, for "Prometheus" contains the fullest exposition of Scriabin's profound convictions. In its utter sincerity it is nobly related to its great forerunners, and through that same adherence to truth it will in turn hold on the Promethean tradition of service to humanity.

### CHORAL SOCIETIES' OPERA CONCERTS

**By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor**

MANCHESTER, England.—One evidence of the renewed interest in opera is the frequency with which choral societies have given concert performances of operatic music during the past season. In the old days, when classical opera was seldom seen in the English provincial towns, one can understand the performance of Beethoven's "Fidelio" or Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis." Sir Charles Hallé did a great deal to familiarize the English public with the beauty of this kind of music as well as with the more modern "Damnation of Faust" and the now popular "Samson and Delilah"; but these works were then comparatively unacted and unknown.

It seems somewhat odd that a famous choir like the Choral Union of Glasgow should choose for performance at its thirteenth classical concert a work so closely associated with the theater and so frequently staged as Saint-Saëns' "Samson and Delilah." Who that has once read it can ever forget the marvelous beginning and the clangling, brutal talk of Might and Force, the feeble compliance of Hæphaestus, and the tremendous silence of Prometheus himself.

Mozart, when asked what he considered the most impressive thing in music, replied "No music." Eschylus as well as Mozart had a profound understanding of esthetic values. As with silence, so with sound; Eschylus employed it magnificently. The beauty of his lines, once heard, rings forever in the heart. No one has fitly set his drama to music; his poetry remains as its own music.

After him the Promethean myth smoldered for centuries. Such a tale of titanic rebellion against despotism, of the free fire of knowledge given to the poor, was not likely to win sympathy in a Europe governed by hierarchic kings and popes. But when the storm winds of liberty and romance had swept the world in the eighteenth century, the old myth sprang into flame anew. Goethe in "Samson and Delilah"; but these works were then comparatively unacted and unknown.

In the case of some of the Lancashire choral societies one can well understand the wish of the public to hear operatic music, where costume performances are seldom or never seen.

Dr. Thomas Keighley, one of the most successful of the Lancashire chorus masters, has recently given "Carmen" with a choir of 80 voices and a small orchestra at Ashton-under-Lyne.

Earlier in the season he gave a concert performance of "The Flying Dutchman" and another of "Faust" at the Stockport Vocal Union, of which he is also the conductor. These various experiments have proved successful both with the public and the singers, and will probably be indefinitely extended in the future.

### ORCHESTRA SEASON IN CINCINNATI

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The season of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra concerts was continued to so late a date, that only a few days elapsed between the final concert and the beginning of the biennial May festival, on May 4. During the season, at quite unexpected times, Mr. Ysaye, director of the Cincinnati Orchestra, produced from the vast store of new music which he brought from abroad, compositions of varying merits. Some of these compositions were played at the popular concerts for reasons which none could fathom. And some were played at the symphony concerts. It was supposed that at the last concerts the programs would fairly bristle with novelties. Mr. Ysaye, however, arranged an entirely conventional program of well-known music.

From the artistic viewpoint the most important music—new music—was the Prometheus by Vincent d'Indy "Bello Gallico" and the Chausson "Poème de l'amour et de la mer." Both of these found place on the same concert program, which was rather overloading the table. At the popular concert Debussy's "Petit Suite" was a thing of charm.

It is understood that this music, more or less of a transcription for orchestra, was deemed, through that fact, unworthy of place on a symphony program.

The last "pop" presented good compositions by two of the orchestra men, Mr. Paul White's "Lyric Overture," well balanced and well scored, was only rivaled in success by the "Prélude" by Mr. Poppeldorf, a rhapsodic and beautiful thought in music.

Few of the new or unfamiliar compositions have enduring merit. A majority of them are "professional music." Cleverness, rather than inspiration dominates their style. Alternating with these extremes of novelties, have been programs for successive weeks of commonplaces like Mendelssohn's Scotch Symphony and Dvořák's New World.

Ysaye is not an accomplished program maker. He has not understood the disinclination of Americans to linger over-long at any entertainment. Nor to listen to music, merely because it has been composed. Yet, he has held his audience, through displaying totally unexpected features of old music thought to be known for its every line, by those who have heard it year in and year out. Given a symphony or overture or suite which the orchestra knows as well as the alphabet, and which Ysaye himself visualizes without the score, and the unexpected frequently happens.

Thus it was left to Hugo Wolf to make the ideal setting, which he did, on January 2, 1889. He would never have touched the poem had he felt that Schubert's version conveyed the essential truth. Wolf's is superb—the masterpiece among his greatest songs.

Meanwhile, a few years earlier, the Promethean myth had appealed to a young English composer, hardly known then, but destined to become one of the men most powerful for good in British music. A choral work called "Scenes from Prometheus Un-

bound" (to Shelley's words) by Charles Hubert Hastings Parry was produced at the Gloucester Festival of 1880. As the world reckons things, it was not a success, but it marked a new epoch in English music as surely as Beethoven's *Eroica* had done in European art. To both Beethoven and Parry the old myth stood for the same things, and to both of them came the experience of a gigantic world struggle. They came through it with their belief in the brotherhood of man unshaken.

His requirement for these exhibitions is a letter perfect orchestra, an instrument which yields as readily to his thought as his own violin. There is no describing these effects. When produced, they are thrilling. Nor is it assured that one book of revelations announced at the Friday afternoon concert, will be repeated in all of its profound interpretation on Saturday evening. Concert goers, therefore, who desire to hear all that is to be heard, take no chance of missing anything. They attend both concerts.

### HAWAIIAN MUSIC

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The name Hawaii is the synonym of music the world over, says the Hawaii Educational Review, the official publication of the territorial department of public instruction. Wherever it is mentioned to do with the community idea. Once when I was in Los Angeles, California, I told my friends that I would take any gathering of people they might put before me and not only make it sing, but even teach it to perform an oratorio, like "The Messiah."

"The chance of purpose that turned me finally from my old course and set me upon my present one, occurred in 1912 or 1913. I do not recall the exact date, when I met a man in New York whom I long knew, and whom you know, who opens the door to everybody arriving with a new idea; and he let me unfold to him my designs. We sat down together one evening in his room and began to talk. I expressed the opinion that the fundamental need in American music was the singing of the people. He granted that premise, and we discussed various ramifications of the question until four o'clock the next morning.

"When we were done, I saw my future exactly as it is coming to pass; and if you like to hear how I first tried my scheme on an actual public assemblage, I will tell you.

"Soon after that midnight conversation, I was in Rochester, New York, and I thought I saw my opportunity in the Sunday afternoon band concerts which the mayor of the city was providing in a popular auditorium. I went to one of these concerts, asking another musical man to go along, too, and I found the place packed to the doors. We should have failed to get in if a policeman I was acquainted with had not made a parting for us in the throng and allowed us to pass through. Once inside, I began to study the audience, and at a pause between two selections on the program, I said to the man with me: 'This crowd is going to sing.' And I gave him to understand that I myself should try to have them do it. He laughed at my notion of coaxing people to take part in a concert, when they had come out only to hear one, and I said no more. But the next Sunday I went again and was permitted to take the house in charge after the band was done playing. I got the singing started right away, and I asked how many of the men and women present would like to join a community chorus. Enough persons favored the idea to enable me to begin a permanent organization then and there.

"If you care to know where the money came from to pay the original expenses, I will confess that I had just \$20 to my name, with which I bought some music. I asked nobody for financial help. And from that day to this, I have asked nobody for money in any community singing plan that I have launched. The choruses which I direct in Buffalo, New York, in Wilmington, Delaware, and in other cities, pay their own way, arranging their affairs through committees of their voluntary choosing. During the seven or eight years I have been in this field of labor, I have constantly refused institutional support of any kind. I have refused the backing also of wealthy individuals who have offered me their patronage. Besides that, I have refused to conduct concerts at which an admission was charged; and I have refused to give concerts for the benefit of any cause, however good. I will not hire myself out. I will not depend on the whim of philanthropically disposed persons, I will not consent to having that which inspires me commercialized, and I will not suffer that relation to higher forces which my singers and I attain when we lose ourselves in our work, to be vitiated."

Commenting upon his activities more in detail, the community chorus director explained that he had no hesitation, as far as the cost went, in engaging soloists of the first order and orchestras of full strength to assist at his concerts. Last season, the outfit for the festival at East Orange, New Jersey, was \$4000, and that for the festival at Buffalo, New York, was the same amount. But there was no deficit in either case. He noted that the chorus committees fixed his salary and the stipend of his rehearsal accompanist at whatever rate pleased them. He referred to his weekly distance of travel by train as being a matter of 1500 miles, and he mentioned the distance he covered by automobile the week of the railroad strike in New Jersey as figuring up to 400 miles. One of his enterprises this spring is a concert in the Dupont Building, in Wilmington, at which Haydn's "Creation" will be performed. Another is a festival of bells, in Buffalo, wherein a chorus of 2000 voices, adult and juvenile, will take part, and wherein, further, a civic drama, expressing as Mr. Barnhart says, the exaltation of the people, as they move forward to master

## THE HOME FORUM

## A Winter Ride

Who shall declare the joy of running!  
Who shall tell of the pleasure of flight!  
Springing and spurning the tufts of wild heather,  
Sweeping, wide-winged, through the blue dome of light.  
So with the stretch of white road before me,  
Shining snow crystals rainbowed by the sun,  
Fields that are white, stained with long, cool, blue shadows,  
Strong with the strength of my horse as we run.  
Joy, in the touch of the wind and the sunlight!  
Joy! With the vigorous earth I am one.  
—Amy Lowell.

## The Birches

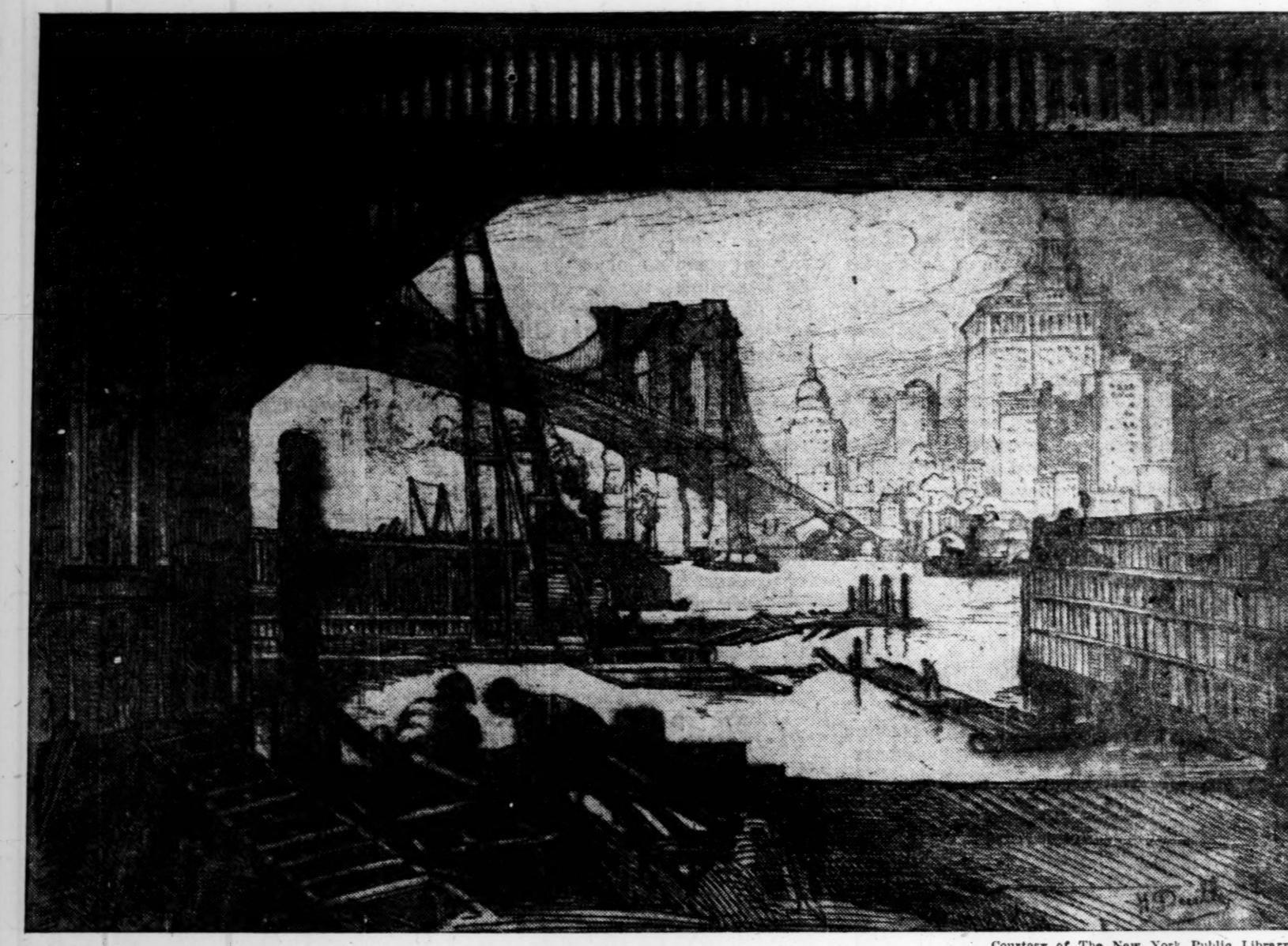
One day in very early spring—or was it very late in winter?—I walked along the old canal road, looking for some evidence in tree growth that spring was really at hand. Buds were swelling, and here and there a brave robin could be heard telling about it in song to his mate (I think that settled the season as earliest spring!); but beyond the bud evidences the trees seemed to be silent on the subject. Various herbs showed lusty beginnings, and the skunk-cabbage, of course, had pushed up its tropical richness in defiance of any late frost, pointing the way to its peculiar red-purple flowers, long since fertilized and turning toward maturity.

The search seemed vain, until a glint of yellow just ahead too deep to proceed from the spice bush I was expecting to find, drew me to the very edge of the water, there to see hanging over and reflected in the stream a mass of golden catkins. Looking closely, and touching the little tree, I disengaged a cloud of pollen and a score of courageous bees, evidently much more pleased with the sweet birch than with the near-by skunk-cabbage flowers.

Sweet birch it was; the stiff catkins, that had all winter held themselves in readiness, had just burst into bloom with the sun's first warmth, introducing a glint of bright color into the landscape...

A little later, along the great Susquehanna, I found in full bloom other trees of this same birch, beloved of boys—and of girls—for its aromatic bark. Certainly picturesque and bright, the little trees were a delight to the winter-worn eye, the mahogany twigs and the golden catkins, held at peace over the water, being full of spring...

All of the birches—I wish I knew them better!—are good to look at, and I think the bees, the woodpeckers, the humming birds and other wood folk



Courtesy of The New York Public Library

"Ferry Alteration, Brooklyn, New York," from the etching by H. Deville

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## A City Rising from the Sea

New York has supreme advantage over most cities of the world in the impressiveness of its approach. There is something to be said for all the means of ingress, something prognostic of its inordinate modernity, of its immense mechanical superiority, of its intolerance of everything that is not of the newest and the latest and the best, according to the American standard; but for the stranger, who has never seen the city, particularly one whose quest is character and individuality rather than convenience or speed—and we are speaking to loafers—it is worth the expenditure of time and trouble to make what détour may be necessary in order to arrive by water.

A woodsman told me one summer of the use of old birch bark for starting a fire in the wet woods, and I have since enjoyed collecting the bark from fallen trees in the forest. It strips easily, in large pieces, from decayed stems, and when thrown on an open fire, produces a cheery and beautiful blaze, as well as much heat; while, if cunningly handled, by its aid a fire can be kindled even in a heavy rain.

The great North Woods shows us wonderful birches. Padding through one of the Spectacle ponds, along the Racquette River, one early spring day I came upon a combination of white pine, red pine, and paper-birch that was simply dazzling in effect. This birch has bark, as every one knows, of a shiny, creamy white. Not only its color, but its tenacity, resistance to decay, and wonderful divisibility, make this bark one of the most remarkable of nature's fabrics. To the Indian and the trapper it has long been as indispensable as is the palm to the native of the tropics.

There are other good native birches, and one foreigner—the true white birch—whose cut-leaved form, a familiar lawn tree of drooping habit, is worth watching and liking. The name of some of the nurseries have given it, of "nine-bark," is significantly accurate, for at least nine layers may be peeled from the glossy whiteness of the bark of a mature tree.—J. Horace McFarland.

To the excitement of the moment of realization every great and small thing contributes. There is no laziness in a prospect where the chief end of life seems to be transportation, expressed in the restless, feverish desire of every craft afloat to get quickly somewhere else; this sensation of hurry and fury augmented by the wind and the tide, animated by the same desire for displacement and unrest. All this is carried on with the fine unconsciousness that bespeaks the metropolis. The tugs, the ferries, the minor craft, the ships, bent on their separate ways, independent of men and action yet taking one another into account, accepting jostlings, and delays amiably with a philosophy born of lifelong dealing with crowds.

The city, deposited at the water's edge, comes with sudden revelation, yielding at first glance its salient features. Individual buildings rise to fantastic heights above the compact pile, giving lightness and variety to the aerial line. The smoke which curls about their towers mingle with the clouds. Everything is in excess. League-long bridges fling themselves in abandonment across turbulent tidal rivers—great arms that span vast spaces with hands that grasp, and hold to the parent island, those newly acquired boroughs now proud to count themselves technically part of the great city.—Helen W. Henderson in "A Loiterer in New York."

## Bob, the Pedlar

One afternoon, when the chestnuts were coming into flower, Maggie had brought her chair outside the front door, and was seated there with a book on her knees...

Suddenly she was roused by the sound of the opening gate and of footsteps on the gravel. It was not Tom who was entering, but a man in a sealskin cap and a blue plush waist-

coat, carrying a pack on his back, and followed closely by a bull terrier of brindled coat and defiant aspect.

"O Bob, it's you!" said Maggie, starting up with a smile of pleased recognition. "I'm so glad to see you."

"Thank you, Miss," said Bob, lifting his cap and showing a delighted face...

"My brother is not at home yet, Bob," said Maggie; "he is always at St. Ogg's in the daytime."

"Well, Miss," said Bob, "I should be glad to see Mr. Tom—but that isn't just what I'm come for—look here!"

Bob was in the act of depositing his pack on the doorstep, and with it a row of small books fastened together with string. Apparently, however, they were not the object to which he wished to call Maggie's attention, but rather something which he had carried under his arm, wrapped in a red handkerchief.

"See here!" he said again, laying the red handkerchief on the others and unfolding it; "you won't think I'm a makin' too free, Miss, I hope, but I lighted on these books, and I thought they might make up to you a bit for them as you've lost; for I heard you speak o' pictures—an' as for pictures, look here!"

The opening of the red handkerchief had disclosed a superannuated "Keep-sake" and six or seven numbers of a "Portrait Gallery," in royal octavo; and the emphatic request to look referred to a portrait of George the Fourth in all the majesty of his depressed cranium and voluminous neckcloth.

"There's all sorts o' gentlemen here," Bob went on, turning over the leaves with some excitement, "wi' all sorts o' noses—an' some bald an' some wi' wigs—Parliament gentlemen, I reckon. An' here," he added, opening the Keep-sake, "here's ladies for you, some wi' curly hair and some wi' smooth, an' some a-smilin' wi' their heads o' one side, an' some as if they was goin' to cry—look here—a-sittin' on the ground out o' door, dressed like the ladies I've seen get out o' the carriages at the balls in th' Old Hall there. . . . I set up till the clock was gone 12 last night a-lookin' at 'em—I did—till they stared at me out o' the pictures as if they know when I spoke to 'em. But lads! I shouldn't know what to say to 'em. They'll be more fittin' company for you, Miss; and the man at the book stall, he said, they banged everything for pictures—he said they was a fust-rate article."

"And you bought them for me, Bob?" said Maggie, deeply touched by this simple kindness. "How very, very good of you! But I'm afraid you gave a great deal of money for them."

"No me!" said Bob, "I'd ha' given three times the money if they'll make up to you a bit for them as was sold away from you, miss. For I never forgot how you looked when you fretted about the books been gone—it's stuck by me as if it was a picture hangin' up to me. An' when I set the book open up' the stall, wi' the lady lookin' out of it wi' eyes a bit like yourn . . . I thought I'd make free to buy it for you, an' then I bought the books full of gentlemen to match—an' then"—here Bob took up the small stringed packet of books—"I thought you might like a bit more print as well as the pictures, an' I got these for a say-so—they're cram full o' print, an' I thought they'd do no harm comin' along wi' these better, most books. An' I hope you won't say me nay, an' tell me as you won't have 'em, like Mr. Tom did wi' the sovereigns."

"No, indeed, Bob," said Maggie, "I'm very thankful to you for thinking of me, and being so good to me and Tom. I don't think any one ever did such a kind thing for me before."—From "The Mill on the Floss," by George Eliot.

"Bob, the Pedlar" is a short story by George Eliot, first published in "The Mill on the Floss" (1869).

Bob, the Pedlar, is a character in "The Mill on the Floss" (1869) by George Eliot. He is a pedlar who sells old books and pictures to Maggie Tulliver.

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## The Head Waters of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE only reason for right doing is

because it is right. The old fa-

miliar proverb "Honesty is the best

policy" is absolutely true, not because

it pays best to be honest, a man who

is honest for such a reason is funda-

mentally dishonest, but because hon-

esty is the only policy for the

man who understands what Principle

means. "Notwithstanding in this re-

joice not," Jesus said, unto the sev-

enty disciples, when he impressed

upon them the power of good over

evil, "that the spirits are subject unto

you; but rather rejoice, because your

names are written in heaven." Re-

joice, that is to say, not in any human

pride of power, but in the sense of

power inherent in the fact, that as

Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 276 of *Sci-**ence and Health*, "Man and his Maker

are correlated in divine Science, and

real consciousness is cognizant only

of the things of God." The power of

the seventy came, in other words, not

from any personal authority or

human knowledge, but from the au-

thority an understanding of Principle

bestows, which understanding rests in

the fact that the real man is insepar-

able from the Mind which created

him, and is himself the reflection of

the omnipotence, omniscience, and

omnipresence of Principle.

Some perception of this supreme

fact must have been present to the

centurion, when he said to Jesus, "For

I also am a man set under authority,"

so contrasting his human authority

over the men under his command, an

authority derived from Caesar, with

the divine authority, derived by the

Galilean carpenter from Principle,

and dominant over sin, disease, and

death itself. Herein, as a matter of

fact, lay the honesty of the centurion,

that he was not induced by vanity to

attribute the authority of Rome to

himself, and so was able to under-

stand the divinity of the power dem-

onstrated by Christ Jesus.

A few years later there was to be born, in

Spain, a Roman rhetorician who, one

day, was to give to the world the germ

of its much misunderstood proverb,

"Dedit hoc providentia hominibus

marius, ut honesta majis juventur,"

wrote this Quintilian, "Providentia

has made men this gift, that the

things which are honest profit them

more than those which are not."

Thus the Roman centurion realized

that the authority of Principle was

sufficient to heal his servant without

the presence of Jesus, and so Jesus

warned the seventy not to take credit

for any healing they might be the

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### The Road to Socialism

THE question of prices is becoming a quite sufficiently difficult and dangerous one throughout the world. No country has a monopoly, or anything approaching a monopoly, of these difficulties and dangers. Indeed, the United States, which came out of the war richer rather than poorer, is, perhaps, for this very reason, experiencing the difficulty in a most acute form. There are those who seem to regard the Overall and Old Clothes clubs as a supreme joke, and no doubt the saving grace of humor does fortunately enter into them. Nevertheless these clubs are an indication of the presence of great economic hardship in the richest nation in the world, and give some idea of the nature of the conditions which must be prevailing in countries like Germany and Austria.

In Austria and in Germany it is not merely a question of the price of clothes, or even of the price of food, it is a question of scarcity which means a real hunger. Now no nation can safely approach the hunger line without the danger of an explosion, and though the political government of Germany may be the most inept, at the present moment, and though everything the San Remo conference has hinted at with regard to her bad faith in the matter of the Treaty may be true, it remains equally true that this condition of hunger in Germany prevails, though not to so great an extent as in Austria, and this fact may at any moment sweep those countries into the ranks of what are known as the Bolsheviks. It is not that the German stock is mentally of the Bolshevik order. It is rather that nations which are hungry cease to reason, and catch at straws of the most hopeless description, in their endeavors to escape from hunger.

Now, though there is plenty of poverty, and plenty of suffering, in the world, which are the causes of conditions which have come about quite genuinely, there is, for all that, no doubt that the level of prices everywhere is in some measure attributable to financial manipulation. The cost of food and the cost of clothing, for instance, are not a genuine reflex of the value of these things in the market. In the old days, when the farmer loaded his hay or his cheese into his wagon, and drove it to the nearest market town, he dealt sometimes first-hand with the consumer, and sometimes secondhand through the agency of the local dealers. The narrowing of the world has, however, had a remarkable effect upon markets. Countries, like England, which were at one time practically self-supporting, are now no longer so. The ease with which food could be brought from abroad, and the comparative cheapness at which, up to pre-war days, it could once be bought, made its production less valuable than the manufacture of cotton or steel, of ships or motor cars. As a consequence the production of food became a minor industry, with the effect that there has grown up in England, as elsewhere, a great class of middlemen, which speculates in food, as in other manufactures, between the earth and the dining room table. Thus it is quite clear that a cargo of sugar between Cuba and London, as between Cuba and New York, may change hands numberless times upon the way, each speculator in turn piling on to the retail cost his own profit on the transaction.

What this means is easily understandable. When the "Woodlanders" drove their market carts or tramped into "Sherston Abbas," fifty years ago, or even much less, they found that the farmers of the countryside had brought their butter and eggs, their cheese and their chickens into the market place where they could deal direct with their consumers. Today the English countryside, like the Italian valleys, are swept of their eggs, as completely as though the Seven Maids of the Walrus had been engaged, for seven years, in getting them clear, with the result that the eggs and the chickens disappear into the warehouses of some colossal firm in London or Rome, from which they issue at enormously enhanced prices to the retail dealers in their respective countries. Now the world may be willing enough to pay a reasonable profit to a necessary middleman for his service, and it is quite certain that, in the present condition of affairs, somebody has got to bring eggs from Italy and butter from Denmark into the London market to feed the people of that extraordinary city. But just as the New Yorker is beginning to object to paying the profits of all the gentlemen who speculate on a cargo of sugar, and the profits of all the gentlemen who speculate on the wool on a sheep's back, so everywhere else in the world the buyer is beginning to grow restive, so restive that if the onlooker were to trust to the rather thoughtless speech of the man in the street, he might come to the conclusion that the whole world was on the edge of a revolution, and, if he knew enough history, might remember what happened in Rome in the ancient days when the food of the people came in the bread ships from Africa.

The fact is that the world is beginning to ask itself why, because there is a scarcity of manufactured wool, it should pay for clothes the price of competing sellers of this wool. The cloth is worth no more than it was worth before the war, beyond the fact that the demand is greater for it, and that the competition of the market forces an upward price. The law of supply and demand, which is regarded in some quarters as quite as sacred as the Ten Commandments, admits this practice of forced up prices as legitimate, and it is precisely there that it quarrels with the Ten Commandments. Nor, of course, can or does the question of upward prices rest there. The manufacturer, who has to buy clothes, finds it necessary to raise the price of his plows in proportion to the price of his clothes, with the result that the farmer who needs both clothes and plows is driven to raise the price of his product in proportion, with the inevitable result that the landlord, who needs the produce of the farmer as well as clothes, and all the other things made by

machinery, finds himself following in the vicious circle, with perhaps no particular advantage to himself. In plainer English, the only person who can possibly gain by the gyrations of the vicious circle is the speculator, who neither produces food nor necessarily spins the cloth or manufactures the implements. The broader truth seems to be that the whole world has let itself go in a sort of orgy of what is called profiteering, but which is not nearly so much profiteering pure and simple as the driving force of fear, roused by the price of commodities soaring round every individual industry.

Now it is quite clear that in such conditions, only the governments can interfere; but governments, with their experience of the sensitiveness of industries and of trade, have always naturally hesitated lest by interference they should make matters worse. The moment seems to have come, however, when matters cannot be made much worse, and when, if governments do not take the hint, from the ever-increasing dissatisfaction and unrest, and grapple with the problem, the heyday of the Socialist may suddenly dawn, not because the world in general has necessarily any particular love for Socialism, but by reason of the argument that things cannot be possibly worse under it than without it.

### Stock Transfer Tax

TAXATION, in whatever form it is imposed, is seldom welcomed by those who have to pay. If the tax is such that it can be disguised and forced on others, who either do not suspect they are paying it or are not in a position to refuse to do so, little is heard. But if proposed taxation affects certain funds, the controllers, holders, or beneficiaries of which see no immediate opportunity of passing it on to some one else, much agitation results and many protests are forthcoming.

The proposed tax on the sale of securities in the United States has aroused great objection among bankers and stock exchange members. From the arguments put forward against such a step, one might be led to think that it threatened financial ruin for the country, and that the stock exchanges would have to close their doors. That such statements are made in the heat of the moment is the only excuse, for it is evident that a tax from 7½ cents to 20 cents a share, according to the market price, is not going to "threaten the existence of the security markets of the Nation," or "react disastrously upon the financial structure of the entire United States."

As a matter of fact, the situation, as it stands, offers a golden opportunity for a group of leading men to set an example of cooperation, the spirit of which seems to have been long absent. The proposed tax is high, and doubtless too high for practical purposes, but that does not prevent the bankers from coming together and drafting a scale of taxation which would perhaps be more equitable, for presentation to the government, to be used in the event of the soldiers' bonus bill being passed by Congress. It is to be hoped that such action would not be misinterpreted by the government, but would be recognized as a sign of readiness to meet reasonable demands and an endeavor to arrive at a more workable basis.

That taxing stock exchange transactions does not hamper business has been proved by results in the United Kingdom. The large majority of stocks and shares being transferable by deed, an ad valorem stamp duty is imposed on each one, ranging from 6d., where the monetary value does not exceed £5, and increasing at the rate of approximately one-half of 1 per cent of the principal involved. In addition to this, every transaction made on behalf of a client necessitates a contract being rendered bearing a "contract stamp" canceled by a signature of the brokerage house. Contract stamps range in value from 6d. to £1, according to the amount of the principal, and are necessary for every transaction, whether of buying or selling. In the case of the former duty, the buyer alone pays.

Mr. Lloyd George has recently been quoted in American papers as being opposed to a further stock transfer tax. It must be remembered, however, that he is opposed to a further tax in the United Kingdom, where there are already two forms in operation, and his statement should not be thought of as having reference to the proposed tax in the United States.

### The Disappearing Forests

FIFTY years ago, even in New England, it no doubt seemed that the great pine and hardwood forests were practically inexhaustible. As late as forty years ago the same appeared to be true of the vast timber sections of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. As recently as fifteen or twenty years ago, before appreciable inroads had been made upon the forests of the southern and southeastern states, it seemed that there, easily accessible through the use of modern logging and milling appliances, remained a supply of timber sufficient to meet even somewhat extravagant demands for an indefinite period. But within the periods mentioned one after another of these regions has shown the effects of depletion. The first was New England, naturally, and then the forest areas of the Lake states. In the south, of course, there still remain vast sections heavily timbered, but the constant shipping of lumber is having its inevitable effect. There remain still to be utilized the great forests of the Pacific northwest in the United States, and it is to that region, more and more, that builders and other consumers of lumber must look for such material.

These conditions, perhaps long patent to those who have kept closely in touch with the lumber industry in the United States, have been quite clearly set forth in a communication recently addressed by David F. Houston, while Secretary of Agriculture, to Senator A. J. Gromna. Information had been sought from the Secretary in connection with a measure pending in the United States Senate authorizing a survey, by the Secretary of Agriculture, of the paper-pulp woods of the public domain, and the preparation of plans for the reforestation of pulp-wood lands. In his letter the Secretary explains why the pulp-wood industry has not followed the lumber industry in its course from New England to the Lakes, and thence to the south and on to the Pacific northwest. It is pointed out that in the lumber-producing industry an investment of \$1500 per thousand feet of

daily product is required, whereas the pulp and paper establishments require approximately \$50,000 per thousand board feet of daily consumption. In addition, it is explained that no other manufacturers using wood are so dependent upon long-term or permanent supplies of raw material. Modern financing of pulp and paper mills asks from thirty to forty years' supply under control, but it is said that there should be a reasonably assured perpetual supply. The Secretary declares that when such supplies could no longer be found in New England and the Lake states, the development of the industry stopped. The diminishing supplies of pulp-wood in the newsprint-producing sections of the United States made necessary the importation from Canada, in the year 1918, of 1,307,027 cords of pulp wood, and prices, which were about \$10 a cord in 1916, reached \$25 in 1919. In 1900, and before, the United States produced its entire newsprint supply, but in 1919 publishers had become dependent upon foreign sources for two-thirds of their newsprint, or the raw materials from which the paper was manufactured. This change has taken place, it will be observed, within the last ten years, in which time the consumption of newsprint has increased in the United States approximately 100 per cent, while the manufacture of domestic newsprint has remained practically at a standstill. One result has been a steady advance in the price of all pulp papers. Another is the increasing scarcity of newsprint, with the consequent difficulty of the smaller consumers in obtaining supplies at any price.

There was some expectation, when the Panama Canal was opened to traffic, that it would be found practicable to convey pulp woods, or paper-pulp in some form, from the vast spruce forests in the Pacific coast states to the established mills in New England, and possibly to those at Lake points in the middle west. But the sudden disarrangement of all shipping plans caused by the war interrupted any such possible arrangement. What would appear to be a more practicable plan is the establishment, in the Pacific coast sections of the United States, and in Alaska, where there are almost unlimited supplies of the desired timber, of pulp mills equipped to manufacture the finished product. The development of cheap hydro-electric power along the rivers of the coast states and in Alaska is now known to be possible, and the problem of transportation through the Panama Canal should be easy of ultimate solution. It is becoming increasingly apparent that Canada will not be able to supply, indefinitely, the materials needed, even at the present high prices. Embargoes on exports of wood pulp from Crown lands limit the otherwise generous supply from that source. Reforestation of depleted areas in New England and the Lake states, giving some promise of a supply in the remote future, is being urged in the meantime. But at least fifty years are required, according to estimates, to produce a timber crop, even of spruce and the other so-called softer woods. The demand is for a more immediate economic remedy.

### "Princeley Canons"

HERE is the story of "Princeley Canons." In the days of Queen Anne there lived and very greatly flourished, as all the world that knows history knows well, a certain nobleman, named the Duke of Chandos. When still a commoner, his Grace had borne the name of Brydges, James Brydges, Esq., knight of the shire for Herefordshire in several successive parliaments, in the days when William III was King. Jonathan Swift, sometime Dean of St. Patrick's, knew him well, in those days, even if he did not know him later. At any rate—

James Brydges was the dean's familiar friend. James grows a duke; their friendship here must end. Surely the dean deserves a sore rebuke. For knowing James, to say he knows a duke.

So the great and fiery dean wrote of him.

Now before James Brydges became a duke he had been paymaster of Her Majesty's forces and had "amassed" a great fortune. One writer, in commenting on this word amassed, has gone so far as to say that the Duke "appropriated" to his own use very large sums of public money. But this is hardly fair. For did not the Duke, when charged by a committee of the House of Commons of this very thing, roundly declare that he had submitted his accounts regularly, and that, if there was anything wrong with them, it was entirely due to the "tedious and complex" mode of scrutinizing them "pursued by the Duke of Newcastle"? Moreover, has not no less a man than Smollett left record that "Mr. Brydges accounted for all moneys that had passed through his hands, excepting three millions"?

The three millions, however, evidently sufficed, and "Princeley Canons," the great house which the Duke built for himself at Edgware, the little town, some eight miles from London, along the ancient Watling Street, accounted for several hundred thousand pounds of this sum. His Grace of Chandos had a perfect passion for building. He had, also, a princely taste. The new house at Canons was designed to be one of the wonders of the age, and of many future ages. Its walls were "twelve feet thick below, and nine feet above."

"It stood," says one ancient writer, "at the end of a spacious avenue, being placed diagonally, so as to show two sides of the building, which, at a distance, gave the appearance of a front of prodigious extent." But then there was no end to its magnificence. The columns which supported the house in serried rows were all of marble. The great staircase, too, was marble, each step being one solid block, some twenty feet in length. The grand apartments were "finely adorned with statues and busts." The locks and hinges to the doors were of gold and silver. In every way, in fact, the new house, which commanded for its building the services of three architects, was exceedingly magnificent.

The Duke, moreover, lived up to the style of his house. He dined in public. A flourish of trumpets announced each change of dishes. No less than 120 comprised his immediate family. "When his grace goes to church," declares the author of "A Journey Through England," "he is attended by his Swiss Guards, ranged as the Yeomen of the Guards at St. James's Palace; his music also plays when he is at table; he is served by gentlemen in the best order; and I must say that very

few sovereign princes live in the same magnificence, grandeur, and good order."

So the great house, juxta Edgware, came by its name. But few houses so great have come to a more speedy or more ignominious end. Less than forty years after the workmen had cut the first sod under the trees at Canons, the wonderful palace was being pulled down, and the materials sold by auction. Some of the marble pillars, "the canonical pillars of his house," as the famous Earl of Chesterfield called them, together with the marble staircase, went to Chesterfield House in London, and are there to this day. Some other treasures found new homes, but the great mass of the princely house was broken up and sold for building material. The park, of course, remained, still Canons Park. A notice appeared in *The Times* of London, the other day, to the effect that it comprised 150 acres; that it was half a mile from Edgware station; and that it was for sale.

### Editorial Notes

THERE is a comment on opportunity for the individual in the United States in the announcement that Frederick Douglass has been nominated as one of the new candidates for the Hall of Fame at New York University. Frederick Douglass was born a slave. He achieved his own freedom and education, and became notable public speaker. By serving as a living example of the injustice of slavery he gave great impetus to the anti-slavery movement, and he rose to be an effective leader of the abolitionists in marshaling the free Negroes. Later he recruited Negro troops for the war, at a time when the Nation doubted their worth and did not want them. His admirers speak of him as the greatest and most inspiring leader of the millions of freedmen, and say that he was interested in all forward movements, being an early advocate of woman suffrage. Now his name is chosen for honor in New York University's Hall.

Now that Jewish aspirations in Palestine have received the formal endorsement of the Peace Conference, it is interesting to find that the Zionists are determined to make an immediate move toward realizing the many schemes they have been formulating, during the past few years. The great meeting which has been called by the national executive board of the Zionist organization of America for next Sunday and Monday, in New York, is likely to be historic. About 1700 delegates are expected to be present, amongst them Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court. The Zionists have a great program, the reclamation of swamps, the construction of whole cities, the building of harbors, and the launching of all manner of industrial and commercial enterprises.

WITH one foot on the prompter's box and the other, it is understood, on the stage, Sir Thomas Beecham made a short speech at the finish of the English-speaking opera season at Covent Garden. He said that the season had been the most successful he had ever had in London, and that the growth of popularity of opera in English had been amazing all over the country, so much so that opera in foreign languages was now the exception rather than the rule. He contended that his English-speaking company could give, and had given, performances nearly as good as any in the world, and promised that in a year they would give quite as good.

FOOTBALL enthusiasts will be rather amused at the uproar which followed a match recently held at Viareggio, in Tuscany, between a local team and one from Lucca! The game degenerated into a scrap, nothing new in the annals of football, perhaps, but matters became so serious that troops had to be brought on the scene. The anarchists retaliated by declaring a general strike. The latest news was that 2000 Italian troops had occupied the town, but that hopes were entertained that order would be restored soon. It would be quite interesting to know whether it was a case of an "off side" or a "foul" which caused all the trouble.

OPINIONS upon dress may be varied and peculiar, but a writer in *The Spectator* of London has a good line of argument on this diaphanous subject. He says that for the success of modern dress, one requires commodity, firmness, and delight. Commodity as expressing protective and warmth-giving functions; that it must not hamper the movements; and if anyone questions the use of the word, he can turn to Richardson's *New English Dictionary* and find that it gives a meaning to "commodious" that seems to be made for the tailors of today, that is to say, fitting, suiting, convenient, serviceable, and useful.

AT a conference of the National Federation of Sub-Postmasters recently held in Edinburgh, the president, referring to the position of sub-postmasters under the telephone system, said that the Postmaster-General was the greatest sweater of modern times, and the hardest taskmaster since the days of Pharaoh. This may be a bit rough on the Postmaster-General, but it is certain to give a lot of mild satisfaction to the opponents of nationalization, who are always having the efficiency of the post office thrown up in their faces.

CERTAIN anti-prohibition newspapers are doing their best to make it appear that enforcement is a farce, and that liquor is obtainable, at a price, in almost every urban community in the United States. If this be actually the fact, however, and these same newspapers mean to adhere to their policy of accepting only the exceptional and unusual as news, it is odd to find them persistently featuring the places where liquor has been discovered rather than citing places where the prohibition law is being strictly observed.

It is a matter of record that the strike of woolen mill operatives in New England followed within a few days the widespread announcement that the largest mill corporation in the New England group had made a profit for the year equivalent to almost \$45 a share for the common stock, par \$100. Though the corporation had voted to retain the bulk of this in surplus, the operatives appear to have thought it best to use their influence to secure a little wider distribution.